The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,209.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	59	0
including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CLISSOLD—January 27th, at Chowpatty, the wife of Mr. J. W. Clissold, of a son.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PRENTIS—December 27th, at No. 11, Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, the Rev. Lewis Prentis, late of Bombay, aged 26 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SIMMONS—January 21st, the wife of Mr. G. Simmons, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

STEELE—January 21st, at Madras, of cholera, after a short illness, Lionel Uniacke Steele, Esq., Barrister at Law, First Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, in his 31st year.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JENKINS—January 18th, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. G. Jenkins, 2nd Cavalry, of a daughter.

MACANDREW—January 16th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain J. F. MacAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MCMANUS—January 17th, at Saugor, Central India, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant John McManus, 4th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

MACKINNON—January 15th, at Campbellpore, the wife of Assistant Surgeon C. MacKinnon, 20th Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NIXON—January 16th, at Jullunder, Edith O'Connor, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Nixon, aged 6 years 8 months and 20 days.

OAKES—January 19th, at Rajpore, after a long and painful illness, Eliza Francisca, the widow of the late Captain John Oakes, Bengal Army.

WARD—January 13th, at Roorkee, very suddenly, from disease of the heart, Bessie, the beloved wife of Major John Ward, late 4th Europeans.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. SAUNDERS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P. C. C. D. HUTCHESON, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "ORISSA," 400 Tons, 80 H. P., J. BALLANTINE, Commander, as above, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta, on SATURDAY the 3rd February at noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE AND MALWAN EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMBAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, A. J. MOLTSON, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADERN CASTLE," 989.26 tons Register, built in 1853 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandise. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 19th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of
Second Class	„ 35	Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain COBURN, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain AULD, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Eastern Belle*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents for Ship *Eastern Belle.*

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Ellen Stuart*, LYONS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain LYONS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners *Ellen Stuart.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Monmouthshire*, Captain IRVINE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain IRVINE at the expense and risk of the concerned.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents Ship *Monmouthshire.*

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c, at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E, Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 16th February 1866.

All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription (25) Twenty-five Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest. Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite (3) three Ladies or (2) two Ladies and (1) one Gentleman.

Fifteen (15) Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Applications for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests to be sent to the Masonic Ball Committee, No. 7, Church Gate Street, before 14th February 1866.

By Order of the Masonic Ball Committee, J. REYNELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ROAD METAL.—TENDERS for 50,000 Tons of ROAD METAL will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock (noon) on the 5th of February, 1866.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Executive Engineer, Apollo House Fort.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 27th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa.*

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, for the conveyance of Invalids, Time-expired, and a portion of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, the strength of which is noted in the margin. The number of Adults for whom Tonnage is called for, comprize all the Invalids that will be sent in this Transport, the remainder being made up of Women, Children and Men in health, 2 Invalids being the equivalent of three Adults.

340 Adults.

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 15th February next to sail for Plymouth for orders and to embark her Troops in Bombay.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1866.

NOTICES.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

NOTICE.—ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Liquidator in the room of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., who cannot accept the appointment.

By order of the Directors, FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors beg to give notice that the Accounts of the Bank to 30th December 1865 having been made up and audited, will lie at the Office of the Bank for fifteen days from this date, for the inspection, during business hours, of such of the Registered Shareholders as may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

18th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allottees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order, M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors, SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બમ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that after the 10th day of February they will discontinue carrying at through rates to and from the following Stations, viz.:—
Ahmedabad,
Neriad,
Broach,
Baroda,
Surat,
until after the completion of special arrangements now under consideration with the Railway Company.

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices, 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
   (If this Resolution be passed)
3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
   (If the Resolution be rejected)
4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

R. BALCRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors, ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of MR. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

WITH reference to the Notice published in the *Gazette* about the dissolution of Partnership in the Firm of DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., I the undersigned hereby notify that the notice is entirely false and the partnership is still in existence, and the firm is still going on by the name of DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., and will continue until further notice, and the said BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE is not the only person to whom all persons should make known their claims as well as any money or moneys due to the said firm; and after this notice any person or persons whosever doing the same will do so at his or their risk and responsibility.

DOSSABHOY SORABJEE, Doobosh, Still a partner in the firm.

Bombay, 27th January 1866.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late WILLIAM BROWN, of Byculla, having been granted to WILLIAM BOND and ALFRED KING, two of the executors named therein, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased WILLIAM BROWN, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned at their address, 5, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WILLIAM BOND.
ALFRED KING.

Bombay, 26th January 1866.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—All Members wishing to attend the Byculla Club Ball on the 12th proximo, and whom the Ball List may not have reached, are requested to communicate their intention to the Honorary Secretary on or before MONDAY the 5th of February 1866.

R. HOCKINS, Captain R. A., Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club House, 23rd January 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ½ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs.	1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs.	1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto		2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY 24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 302 of 1864.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Temoojee Rustomjee and Veerbae his wife and Rustomjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee his wife .... } Plaintiffs.

versus,

Bazonjee Hormusjee, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee and Coverbaee his wife, Burjorjee Nasserwanjee an Infant, and Sonabaee an Infant, by their Guardian George Taylor, Esquire, } Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, dated the 27th day of June 1864, the following Properties will be sold in two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the fourteenth day of February 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 93⅞ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Motee Rugoonath, and on or towards the South by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased.

LOT No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 84⅞ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, and on or towards the South by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of Jan. 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co., OUT-FITTERS,

10, Hummum Street.

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a first class double barrel GUN, by ALFRED CLAYTON (late Barnett), of Southampton; belonging to a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 250 (in case with every requisite). Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Fort.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—
Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.
Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
} At Rs. 1¼ per lb. in cut.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland Wiltshire and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CHINA TEAS.—Selected by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tea taster expressly for TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Blacks.	Mixed and Black and with Green.
Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Souchong.	Do. F. Hyson and finest Hyson.
Orange Pekoe.	
Flowery do.	

The above are in 7 lbs. Catties and 1 lb. tinfoil packets packed in China.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

Two new English-built neat and light small Miniature Broughams, with circular glasses on front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, spair circular and lamps, glasses with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover Huntingdon.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A light English-built new Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by S. Marks.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very handsome full size Meniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an Officer*).

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very small second hand Meniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on Front with Lamps, pole, and shaft.

ALSO,

Few very best Hogg skin Hunting Saddles and Bridles by E. Davis, few silver Mounted, very handsome Ladies and Gentlemen Riding Whips.

Few assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Whips.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A few Sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stiges Buggy Harness, warmled plated on white Metals.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c., &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 20th January 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—
Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, MR. RICHARD WILLIS and MR. JAMES PERCY LEITH; in Bombay, MR. GEORGE FOGGO and MR. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a "STAND" for the accommodation of the Public, has been erected on the RACE COURSE. Early applications for seats, should therefore be made to MR. J. S. MAIDMENT, at Byculla, or to JAFFER SULLIMAN, in the Fort.

Price of Tickets, as follows:

				Rs.
For the Race Season 1866, 1st Class,	Chairs each			15
Do. do.	do.	Benches each		12
For the Race Season 1866, 2nd Class,	Chairs each			10
Do. do.	do.	Benches each		6
Day Tickets, 1st Class,	Chairs each			5
Do. do.	Benches each			4
Day Tickets, 2nd Class,	Chairs each			3
Do. do.	Benches each			2

N. B.—Children will be charged half price. Tickets shoul, dtherefore, be taken at the earliest opportunity to ensure Seats, and so prevent unnecessary disappointment.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major, Honorary Secretary.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good rowing BOAT, 25 feet long, with Mast, Sails, Oars, &c., complete. Teak built preferred. Apply to

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, (with immediate possession,) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, lately vacated by Mr. J. M. Maclean. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, now in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, ornext to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c, apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO LET, from 1st February 1866, the First Floor of the House, No. 2, in Hummum Street, Fort, now occupied by Messrs. Ramcrustna Sazba & Co., and above Mr. Partridge, Red Boot Mart. Apply on the premises.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, two ROOMS in Medow Street, suitable for Offices. Apply to

G. R. WILSON.

6, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

JUST LANDED, EX "MARTABAN." a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

			Rs.	
PORT WINE—a fine old wine		qts.	22	per doz
A good Wine			18	„
do.		pts.	11	„
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner Wines		qts.	18-37	
SPIRITS—Hollands		„	15	„
Brandy—pale		„	20	„
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		„	36	„
do.		pts.	16½ to 18	per doz
Curaçoa		qts.	36	per doz.
Noyeau		„	34	„
Maraschino		„	34	„
Barsac		„	17	„

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, offer the following WINES and SPIRITS, shipped by Gledstanes, Coningham & Co:—

		Rs.	
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	qts.	26	per doz.
Tent Wine		29	„

FOR SALE.—Apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

			per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs.	„	15
Do. white do		„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts		„	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*		„	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine		„	32
Chateau Beychevelle		„	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry }		„	32
Good Tiffin pale		„	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

LEGGATT & Co. have just landed the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality		qts.	Rs.	40
Do.	dry		„	„	15
Do.	good		„	„	10
SHERRY,	dry		„	„	25
Do.	pale		„	„	25
Do.	do.		„	„	18
CLARET, Breakfast			„	„	12
BRANDY,			„	„	20
Do.			„	„	

Fort, Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY		to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
		„	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	„	„	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	„	„	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„	„	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„	„	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„	„	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	25
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	[illegible]
Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	[illegible]
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	27
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	22
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	26
Do. Pints	15

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a considerable business effected in new Elphinstones this day, which declined from 235 to 220, and close firm at that rate; Back-Bays close at 6,300 premium; old Elphinstones 70 premium; Mazagons 1,630; Freres 910; United Victorias 2,675 per share; Bombay Bank shares 59 premium; Asiatic 32; New Do. 38 premium; Commercials 19 premium; Credit Mobilier one per cent. premium. Market steady and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 2¼d. to 2s 2½d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight ..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	96¾
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ..	210

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	1000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	6,300 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	170 pm.
1,050,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do	220 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	910 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ...	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,630 per share.
....	....	1,000	.....	Port Canning	200 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co. ..	2,675 per share

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship. Co..	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co..	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co....	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Slip Co	
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	400 per share
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan .... Rs. 88½
" Sicca " Loan 1832 33 .... " 91
" Co.'s " 1835-36 ....
" " " 1842-43 .... } " 87
" " " 1854-55 ....
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57 .... 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .... " 1 p ct p.
Five and a half per cent. .... " 106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	223
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 425 to 430
Surat and Broach	" 400 to 405
Porebunder...	" 300 to 310
Veeraval	" 300 to 340
Khandeish	" 280 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)	" 455 to 459
Oomrawattee (March and April)... ...	" 440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	" 445 to 450
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 470 to 475

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th January, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 27th January 1866 :—

LIABILITIES.	20th Jan.	27th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	" 104,03,000	" ......
Genl. Treasury Balance......	" 107,18,345	" 109,67,512
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 224,28,065	" 249,99,385
Do. at Branches.........	" 50,05,585	" 54,64,089
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 2,49,330	" 2,54,352
Reserve	" 10,56,983	" 10,56,983
Sundries	" 9,77,513	" 4,70,303
	Rs. 612,88,831	Rs. 611,12,624
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 95,91,013	Rs. 94,60,879
Credit Accounts at Do	" 66,81,296	" 65,28,644
Bills Discounted at Do	" 234,61,855	" 239,92,547
Dead Stock.........	" 7,59,976	" 7,60,026
Stamps	" 12,680	" 11,900
Balances with Agents	" 19,19,474	" 18,63,363
Sundries	" 11,49,676	" 13,24,089
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	" 67,18,345	" 69,67,512
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 70,17,912	" 64,06,979
Do. Branches......	" 38,76,594	" 37,96,685
	Rs. 612,88,891	Rs. 611,12,624

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Verney, Lieutenant G. H., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from England.
O'Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon E., 96th Foot, on duty, from Portsmouth.
Hassard, Major R. D., 27th Foot, on duty, from Nagpore.
Johnstone, Captain J. W. H., Assistant Commissioner, Punjaub, on leave, from Punjaub.
Magniac, F. T., C. C. Nagpore, on sick leave, from England.
Bray, Riding Master W., 7th Hussars, on sick certificate, from Sealkote.
Brown, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Preston, Captain, 45th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Widdicombe, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Hydrabad, Sind.
Adams, Lieutenant W. R. S., 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on sick leave, from England.
Joiner, Pay Master J., 93rd Highlanders, on sick certificate, from Sealkote.
Hockin, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, P. W., Staff, on duty, from Dwarka.
Stockwell, Captain, 95th Foot, on duty, from England.
Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, 56th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Davison, Major, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
Fairbrother, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Hydrabad, Sind.
Drummond, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Mercer, Captain W. W., 7th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Bangalore.
Murray, Major W., Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Hingolee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Daubeny, Surgeon J., Medical Department, Bombay, on sick leave, to Cape.
Thomson, Captain D., Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Davison, Major, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Leckie, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Underwood, Lieutenant T. O., 4th Punjaub Cavalry, to join, to Bunnoo.
Brown, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon K. J., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deesa.
Watts, Ensign P. W., 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to Deesa.
Neale, Lieutenant Colonel W. A., Staff, on duty, to Khandeish.
Hemsted, Lieutenant E., 109th Foot, on duty, to Hydrabad.
O'Sullivan, Assistant Surgeon, 96th Foot, to join, to Poona.
Hockin, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. W., Staff, on duty, to Bulsar.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 27th January.

By permission of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the following appointment is made from the 13th instant, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Lieutenant W. S. Curzon, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General Adams, C. B.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 13th January—By the Officer Commanding 106th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Elliot to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Ainsworth.

The following appointments are made :—

24th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant G. Bannister, 16th Regiment N. I., Officiating Adjutant 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. L., to be Adjutant, vice De Lancey, promoted.

Surgeon Major R. Gamble, M. D., 26th Cameronians, Senior Medical Officer, H. M.'s British Forces, will officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, during the absence of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. Gammie, or until further orders.

This order to have effect from date of Dr. Gammie's departure from Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant H. B. McNeill, officiating 3rd squadron officer 3rd Light Cavalry, from 18th January to 16th February, to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. E. Kershaw, attached to 23rd Regiment N. L. I., General List, and Assistant Surgeon R. Hall, 33rd Foot, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant A. Copland, 14th January 1866.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.			
29 Ann Millicent	Nash	Hull via Galle, July 29.
Hydrabad	Harly	Beypore Jan. 12.
Thetis............	—	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.		
29 Rangoon (s)	MacCulloch ..	Aden and Suez.
Lord Clyde (s)	Moylan	Kurrachee.
Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
British Nation............	Dowe	Liverpool.
Marquard Family	Kolbeck	Bashire.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Lord Clyde.*—Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Leckie, Captain Hicks, and Lieutenant Hemsted.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Baroda, N. H. H. Haselwood, bound to China, &c.
Ship *Negotiator*, J. P. Mitchell, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Banner*, W. G. Lihou, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Futtay Moombarack*, for Judda and Hoodeida.
Ship *Futtay Sultan*, for Judda and Hoodeida.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—A selection of Portraits of Royal Personages and others now received. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.—A very tasteful Selection now on view. THACKER, VINING & Co.

H. B. SLEEMAN & Co. have this day REMOVED their OFFICE to Meadow Street, opposite Tamarind Lane.
29th January 1866.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use, in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, CASHMERE, DELHI, AGRA, &c., &c., executed by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, are always available for selection.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO QUARRYMEN, &c.—WANTED, 1,500 to 2,000 running feet of COPING, 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick. Apply to FREEMAN & HERON, Contractors, &c., Frere Lands, Chinchpoogly.
☞ Cash on delivery.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious three storied HOUSE, suitable for both Dwelling and Office purposes, in Meadow Street, opposite the Royal Bank, recently vacated by Messrs. Volkart & Co. Apply to R. H. WEBB SMITH, 6 Grant Buildings.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—Photographic Copies of the following popular Engravings: *The Huguenot, Proscribed Royalist, Black Brunswicker, Order of Release, Prison Window, Midsummer Nights' Dreams, Christ blessing Children, Challenge, Sanctuary, Medora, Approaching Footsteps*—the last two are coloured after the originals. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE, the MATERIALS of a stone built BUNGALOW and COOKHOUSE at Khandalla—belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Offers to purchase the same can be made to the Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Office, Byculla.
The Station Master at Khandalla will show the Bungalow on application.

WE have established ourselves as Merchants and Agents here, under the Style of MACDONALD, TWEEDIE & Co., and at Liverpool under the Style of JOHN STEWART & Co.
JOHN STEWART.
CHARLES MACDONALD.
JAMES TWEEDIE.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay, January, 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—
150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,
FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The General Average Statement, per ship *Oriflamme*, having been received, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the undersigned are prepared, on the production of receipts for the deposits taken before delivery of Cargo, to refund the said sums less the contributions to General Average as per Statement.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
29th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bombay "European Merchants' Cup" will be the 1st Race on the 4th day, THURSDAY, 15th February, instead of, as originally intended, on the 3rd day. "His Highness Ally Shah's Challenge Cup" has, however, been substituted for the abovenamed Race on the 3rd day.
The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club are as follows:—Colonel Ewen Grant, President; Colonel Graves; Major Macdonald; H. Coke, Esquire; J. W. Hadow, Esquire; Major J. H. Henderson.
J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 29th January 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).
બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમ્પાની (લીમીટેડ).
बाम्बे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लीमीटेड).
FINAL NOTICE.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned SHARES will be absolutely FORFEITED, if Rs. 500 per Share and Interest be not paid THIS DAY, the 30th instant :—Nos. 92, 129, 191, 192, 193, 194, 228, 244, 245, 246, 249 287, 295, 296 297, 300, 312, 313, 318, 327, 331, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 363, 364, 370 and 371.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 30th January 1865.

NOTIFICATION.—BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under Section 264 of Act 2 of 1865.

The following Bye-Laws for regulating the Supply of Water in Bombay have been sanctioned by Government under date the 26th January 1866.

BYE-LAWS.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

1. No dirty pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be used by any person or persons for drawing water from any of the Public Wells or Tanks.

2. No pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be rinsed out, washed, or cleansed in any of the said Wells or Tanks, and no water shall be thrown back into any such Wells or Tanks.

3. No horses, cattle, sheep, or other animals shall be washed in any of the said Wells or Tanks.

4. No person shall bathe in any Vehar water Well or Tank.

5. No carts, horses, or cattle, with the exception of "water bullocks," shall be taken or allowed to go upon the pavement surrounding any Well or Tank.

PRIVATE SERVICE.

6. The Superintendents of Wards, or any other officer appointed by the Municipal Commissioner, are to be at liberty, on giving twelve hours' notice, to enter, between sunrise and sunset, into any house or building to which water is laid on from the Main, for the purpose of inspecting the water pipes, cisterns, meters, and other things connected with the supply of water to such house or building.

7. No pipes must be attached to the works or to any pipes or apparatus connected therewith, nor must any alterations of pipes or extensions of the supplies of water be made without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner or officer authorised by him being first obtained; and all works thus sanctioned must be executed by "authorised Plumbers," as hereinafter described.

8. Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioner at the cost of the house owners, must, except in cases of contract under Section 86 of Municipal Act, be fixed wherever water is used for ornamental or irrigational purposes.

9. The drawing cocks must be of brass, and of the kind called "Screw Down," and no cocks will be allowed except such as open and close slowly.

10. Inasmuch as it is essential to the protection of the interests of the consumers that the works to be done by Plumbers should be well executed, no Plumber will be allowed to perform any work connected with the supply of water, until he shall have been admitted and enrolled by authority of the Municipal Commissioner as an "authorised Plumber," and shall have entered into written agreement to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner, and if at any time afterwards any such Plumber shall be found guilty of breaking or evading the said rules and regulations, or shall refuse to communicate any information required of him in regard to any work done by him or under his superintendence, his name will be struck off the list of "authorised Plumbers," and he will not afterwards be allowed to perform any work connected with the water supply.

11. Water, when delivered through meters, will be charged for at the rate of 1 Rupee per thousand gallons, the measurement to be taken from the dial plate of the meter by the Ward Superintendent or other authorised officer.

12. The rate for water not supplied through meter will be—

5 per cent. on the 1st hundred,
2½ do. on the 2nd hundred,
1¼ do. on the 3rd and each successive hundreds of the assessed monthly rental of the house.

13. No house will be supplied with water at a less charge than one Rupee per mensem; and whenever the rate under the foregoing rules would amount to less than that sum, the charge made will be one Rupee.

14. Persons occupying a portion of the house or building, who have obtained a supply of water expressly for themselves, will be charged only upon the assessed valuation of the part or portion of the house or building occupied by them, provided that the connection be not accessible to other persons.

15. The occupation of a house for 15 days and upwards shall render the occupier liable to pay a whole month's water rate, and the occupation of a house for less than 15 days shall render the occupier liable to water rate of half a month.

16. No remission of rate will under any circumstances be allowed, except in cases where the supply of water is cut off for more than 3 days consecutively through defects in the Main, and such remissions will only be granted to persons applying for the same within one week from the date of such stoppage, the amount of the remission being deducted from the bill for the following quarter.

17. Occupiers becoming subject to water rate should, before changing residence, give notice in writing to the Superintendent of Ward as to the place and number of the house they have removed to, and in the event of their removal without such notice, they will be liable to water rate on their former habitation until such notice is received, in addition to a penalty for breach of Bye-Laws.

Power of Commissioner to cut off Water Supply.

18. Without prejudice, and in addition to the rights and remedies of the Commissioner in respect to any breach of the Bye-Laws, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner or officers authorised by him at any time to cut off the connection between the private pipes and the public main in any of the following events :—

1st.—In default of payment of water rate within five days after same shall have been demanded.

2nd.—If any house-owner or occupier, whose house is supplied with water otherwise than through meters, shall permit any person or persons not living in the house to take water from their pipes, or shall give any water to them from their pipes.

3rd.—If the owner or occupier of any house shall wilfully or negligently damage his meter or private service pipe.

4th.—In case of the leakage of pipes or other defects in the private service arrangements.

5th.—If water shall be allowed to run to waste after the owner or occupier of the house has been twice warned not to allow it to do so.

19. The Municipal Commissioner is hereby and by Section 260 of Act II. of 1865 empowered to impose such reasonable penalties as he may think fit, not exceeding Rs. 20 per each breach of these Bye-laws, and in case of a continued breach, penalties not exceeding Rs. 10 for each day such breach is continued after notice from the Commissioner to abstain from such breach.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 29th January 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Custom House Work. A liberal Salary will be given to a competent man. Apply by letter to "R. R.," care *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 29th January 1866.

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CALENDAR—JAN.—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon,	Wednesday	.........31st 1h. 20m. A.M.
Last Quarter,	Thursday	.........8th 0h. 30m. A.M.
New Moon,	Thursday	.........15th 3h. 4m. P.M.
First Quarter,	Thursday	.........22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.	Evening Gun.
Tues.	30	Charles I. beheaded.	6 36	5 51	10 45	11 6	27th Jan. 1866. Time 6h. 59m. 43s. 7.
Wed.	31	Full Moon at 1-20 A.M.	6 36	5 51	11 25	11 44	
Thurs.	1	Day breaks at 5-57 A.M.	6 35	5 52	...	...	
Fri.	2	Venus rises at 5-17 A.M.	6 35	5 53	0 20	0 37	
Sat.	3	Mars in Aphelion at 6.23 A.M.	6 35	5 53	0 54	1 10	
Sun.	4	Sexagesima Sunday.	6 35	5 54	1 2	1 42	
Mon.	5	Twilight ends at 6-31 P.M.	6 34	5 54	1 59	2 19	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 22ND TO THE 28TH JANUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 22	30·086	29·939	69·8	80·1	63·3	72·8	..	...
23	„ 043	„ 953	71·3	88·6	66·3	72·6	..	...
24	„ 071	„ 947	71·5	87·3	67·3	74·1	..	...
25	„ 061	„ 913	71·3	87·1	68·3	70·1	..	...
26	„ 078	„ 963	71·3	79·3	69·3	67·9	...	...
27	„ 074	„ 931	69·6	78·4	67·9	69·3	...	...
28								

Jan. 22—A few cirri in the afternoon; dew.
23—Cirri scattered about in the morning; dew.
24—Cloudless; mist; dew at night.
25—Clear; dew at night.
26—Cirri scattered about in the forenoon; dew.
27—Cirro cumuli in the early morning; light breezes of wind.

NOTICE.—Lady Frere will be happy to receive VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd February; also on MONDAY next, the 5th February, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.; and at the same hour on every subsequent Monday.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Parell, 29th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan 24
AGRA	Jan. 23	LAHORE	Jan. 20
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 24	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 24
BANGALORE	Jan. 20	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 23	MEERUT	Jan. 19
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 18
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 20
COCHIN	Jan 13	PENANG	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 20	PUNJAUB	Jan. 20
FRANCE	Jan 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG..	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

WHEN will injustice disappear from earth? This was the question asked a wise man of old. His reply was,—When each man feels an injustice done to another as an injustice done to himself. The saying holds even now, we believe, and even when the "other" happens to be Mr. Anstey, whom a conspiracy of Solicitors is at present putting upon his legitimate self-defence. Suppose that elliptical orbit of regular and orderly conventionality, commonly known as the sweeper community, were to assume the right of agreement not to deal with a certain individual,—say, the Municipal Commissioner,—were he to descend from his present station, and become an ordinary citizen. Surely this would be a conspiracy, and a gross injustice. Yet it is just what the Solicitors are doing to Mr. Anstey, and with just the same sort of motive. The *Bombay Saturday Review* calls the action of the Solicitors "singular and unprecedented." On the contrary, a very exact precedent has been already discovered in the course of this controversy. Mr. Anstey is not the only barrister who has been thus ostracized by Solicitors. Another comet-like person, the venerable Lord Brougham, who has in his time interfered with many orbits, elliptical and other, of regular and orderly conventionality, interfered with this orbit, also, of Solicitors. His temper was probably as bad as Mr. Anstey's, and ostracism had as little to do with it. He initiated reforms of legislation, as Mr. Anstey has tried to initiate reforms of practice,—*reforms* which interfered with the gains of Solicitors. Solicitors, therefore, tried to put him down and reduced him to legitimate self-defence.

For, indeed, the importance of this case to be public is mainly in the cause of it all. Why do the Solicitors band themselves against Mr. Anstey? Not because his present relations to them can be different from what his past were, before he was made Acting Judge. So far as Mr. Anstey, *now* Barrister is concerned, there is no more justification, and no more motive, for the conspiracy than there would have been in the case of Mr. Anstey when formerly Barrister. Of course to *Solicitors* every one of the faults of the *Barrister* Mr. Anstey are so many virtues. They win cases. The truth is that to find the motive for the present actions of the Solicitors, we must leave the failings of the man, put out of account the faults of the Barrister, and look solely to the virtues of the Judge. As Judge, Mr. Anstey, in the opinion of different people, was, differently, right or wrong. But on one part of his conduct there has been only one opinion. He tried to lessen the scandalous delays and costs of justice that are occasioned by the laxity of Solicitors' practice.

By virtue of being Solicitors, and of the rule which compels Solicitors and Barristers to hunt in couples, the Solicitors of Bombay are in possession of a true monopoly. Whether their monopoly is just or unjust, expedient or inexpedient, is not now the question so much. What *is* the question is this:—Do they, or do they not, fairly fulfil the implied conditions of that monopoly? When a limited number of persons have the exclusive right to exercise a vital function of the commonwealth, they are clearly responsible to the commonwealth for the due exercise of that function. Have the Solicitors duly exercised *their* function? We say they have not. The recent intolerable delays and expenses of litigation in Bombay, that is to say, the general failure to administer justice, are clearly, and are not denied to be, due to the facts that the Solicitors, as a body, neglect their work, and, for all practical purposes to the public, are represented only by uneducated clerks who are not seldom without either shame or conscience. That Mr. Anstey tried to put a stop to this gross abuse is undisputed. Nor can any one say that there is any other way of dealing with the evil than that which he adopted. When Solicitors will cause the miscarriage of justice by incompetent or negligent treatment generally, when such malpractice becomes the rule, the only remedy is in strictly nonsuiting whenever delay is occasioned by preventible causes. The remedy may be hard upon individual suitors, but it is unquestionaly justice to the body of suitors, and even to the individual; while it takes away a verdict *in posse* it certainly shortens a bill *in esse*.

We believe that Mr. Anstey would do a great deal towards putting himself right with the public in this matter, by simply allowing the collection into one publication, and with appropriate comment of all those cases in which he had to remark as Acting Judge, on Solicitors' practice, or on the conduct of the clerks whom they allowed to represent them. We are certain that it would be of service to the public. If the truth were properly known, twenty-four hours of martial law would be thought a cheap price to pay for reforming our Lawyers. Now they have fallen out, let honest men take their own.

AT a Mofussil station, not very long ago, it was our fortune to hear an individual complain bitterly of the probable monotony consequent upon the approaching hot weather. "Dreadful, indeed," said a lady present, "but we are sure to have plenty of quarrels; *that is one comfort*."

Now, we have no reason to believe that the speaker, as her words would imply, is an unusually quarrelsome person, or that she really takes pleasure in setting her friends by the ears, and yet we perceive, that she frankly admits there is *comfort* in quarrels,—in fact, that they relieve the ennui of the hot Indian weather.

But, this otherwise amiable lady, is not the only one of her sex who find comfort in quarrelling; it is a common weakness of ladies, and gentlemen also, in this country, and it is often curiously interesting to find out the original cause of some great "station" quarrel, which has shaken the amenities of society to the very foundation, and upset all the rules and regulations of Indian social etiquette. As might be naturally expected, these quarrels usually arise from some trifle light as air, but accumulate as rapidly as a snow ball. Thus one of the most bitter, and general "rows" of this description we have ever had to deplore, was caused by the apparently very ignoble instrumentality of a cracked flower-pot. The matter is more easily explained than the pugnacity of those concerned, embracing, as they did, a Judge, a Parson, a Doctor, and several married Officers, in their ranks—of misfortune.

It happened that the Judge's wife, who had a taste for horticulture, placed a large earthen pot, over which trailed a scarlet verbena on a gate post. It also happened that a young officer returning from dinner at her neighbour, the Parson's, fancied he saw a "mongoose" among the said flowers. "To heave half a brick," as Punch calls it, at the animal, was with the young officer the work of a moment, and to break the flower-pot was also the work of a moment, which the station of *Blank* is not likely to forget for many a long and weary year. The confession is not gallant, but it must be made, that Mrs. Civil Service was of a bilious temperament, and capricious to a degree sufficient to accuse Mr. Reverend Neighbour of having committed the mischief. It is possible that hauteur, on the part of Mrs. Rubric, may have influenced the judgment of Mrs. C. S., but, however that may be, the Rev. Mr. Rubric, indignant that such "larks" should be considered compatible with his sacred calling, thought it more advisable to ventilate his grievance with his friend, the Doctor, than either deny, or admit, the allegations of the Judge's excellent lady. The Doctor, a gentleman from the North of the Tweed, had attended professionally the Judge's family, without also that remuneration to which he considered himself fairly entitled; he therefore lost no time in enlisting the sympathy of the regimental commanding officer, and the commanding officer's wife, on the side of his reverend friend, and, in consequence, Mrs. Colonel Bumblepuppy must needs straightway decline an invitation to dine with Mrs. Civil Service.

In the meantime, however, a rather unseemly altercation had taken place between the latter lady and Mrs. Rubric, upon the matter of the Church harmonium, which instrument both ladies were in the habit of playing alternately at morning and evening service, the consequence of the said little "Tiff" being no music upon a certain Sunday, when Mrs. Bumblepuppy "cut" Mrs. C. S., and Mr. C. S. "cut" Colonel B., and the Rev. Mr. Rubric preached a sermon from a text in Proverbs deprecating above all evils, an angry and contentious woman.

In justice to the young officer, at this stage of the proceedings, we must now say he came forward to acknowledge himself as the author of all the mischief, but his confession, far from pouring oil upon the troubled waters, had merely the effect of adding fuel to the flame.

Mrs. C. S. at once, and publicly declared, "that, far from feeling surprised at hearing such an admission, she only really wondered that, considering the familiarity existing between Mrs. Rubric and the young officer, such confession had not been made before"—a speech which at once had the effect of placing the young officer on bad terms with his commandant, the latter even threatening to place the former under "arrest" for making statements prejudicial to the interests of the regiment and its discipline.

Unfortunately, at this point, the Doctor was so indiscreet as to admit to Mrs. Rubric, that Mrs. Bumblepuppy had mentioned to him, the Doctor, that she, Mrs. Rubric, "ought to have been more careful," whereupon the Rev. Mr. Rubric found it necessary to inform the Colonel that his, the Colonel's, conduct *was unchristian*. Upon this the Colonel, in consultation with his Adjutant, was unwillingly compelled to inform Mr. Rubric that he could no longer conscientiously attend his Church, and Mrs. Bumblepuppy, in consultation with the wife of a Captain, found it necessary to let the Doctor know that she had no faith in professional men who were found guilty of a breach of confidence. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Bumblepuppy would in future have her medicines made up by the apothecary, &c. &c."

Our Doctor, on receiving this missive, very naturally sought counsel and sympathy of Mrs. Rubric, but was astounded and enraged when that lady, with strong hysterical symptoms, denounced him as a "mischief maker" and forbade him the parsonage. Upon this the Doctor suddenly discovered himself to be a Presbyterian, and proclaimed the doctrine of Mr. Rubric to be damnable and pernicious, whereby much further discomfort was caused to the civil and religious liberty of the "station."

It would be a story longer than we have space to tell to say how bad became worse at Blank, how people shut themselves up in their houses, or stared at each other when they met; it is sufficient for our purpose that we have faintly traced such a hot weather quarrel as the lady at the commencement of this article defined as "a comfort," but which, we imagine, all sensible people must denounce as an unmitigated bore—to say the very least of it.

We do not, however, deny, that there *are* Indian quarrels from which a passing amusement may be derived; these are quarrels comparatively harmless, and of a very different calibre from the tug of war that takes place when Greek meets Greek at a Mofussil sky race, a ball room, or a parade. It is a household word, indeed, that an Indian Race Meeting never takes place without a "row," and we have seen so very many unfortunate differences occur at the two latter places of amusement, and sorrow, that we are almost justified in placing them in the same category with the first.

A horse, a house, and a dance, we have always believed to contain more quarrelsome Ozone than is consistent with a peaceful and healthful atmosphere, and if any one of our readers should doubt the facility of eliciting a thunderstorm from such elements, we have only to recommend them to *buy* the first, *rent* the second, or *exchange* the third to find themselves in—the odds are, what Sir Lucius O'Trigger would call "a very pretty quarrel as it stands." To be sure these speculations must be undertaken under certain circumstances. The horse must be purchased from your dearest friend, with, if possible, a warranty. The house should be the property of a "widdowed lady" or, better still, your mother-in-law; while the dance, to prove thoroughly successful, should have been negotiated with a "jilt," forsaken for one of her own sisterhood. But having treated so far of quarrels, which we all know are plentiful as blackberries, it becomes necessary to point out what indeed is the pith and marrow of the subject. How we may best keep out of their fatal, and—shall we confess it? somewhat seductive influence. A golden rule for their avoidance is industry, but another, and one hardly less valuable, is constantly to bear in mind that quarrelling is as pernicious a habit as grasping as dram-drinking, or flirtation.

We have compared it to a snowball, and, in truth, it gathers as it rolls, until, as we have seen in some inveterate cases, the stimulant is as necessary to the victim of the passion as brandy before breakfast is to the pegger of "pegs."

We know, that it is possible to reform what is called habitual drunkards, gamesters, thieves, and liars, but we really have never heard of an instance where the habitual "quarreller" has been brought on to the smooth path of agreeability. We have seen him, indeed, reformed into what, upon his own statement, was "a religious man," but it struck us that in that guise he was considerably more quarrelsome than heretofore, and, in brief, it is our opinion, founded upon experience, that a leopard may more easily change his spots than the unhappy character we describe, his folly.

But there are people who look upon quarrels through carelessness or affectation as "a comfort." To such we would recommend the discussion of "humble pie" as soon as possible; it is the only antidote of which we are cognizant.

THE *Pioneer*:—We understand that Colonel Eden, the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, has reached Ajmere, and is about to visit the Maharajah of Jeypore.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We hear from Nepal that Sir Jung Bahadur will shortly leave Khatmandoo on a hunting excursion in the Terai, the object being to procure elephants.

THE same:—The departures of Colonel Mundy and Captain Aubert leave open to the Government an opportunity of doing justice to an officer who has been too long neglected. We allude to Major E. A. Osborn. Major Osborn fought the battle of reform in military accounts with Colonel Balfour and Major Malleson, and was trusted and esteemed by both, as a man whose help at such a time was of great value. The very fact of having belonged to such an office is, we take it, the best proof of an officer's ability. But the Government would seem to forget the value of the services rendered it when in the years succeeding the mutiny, the Military Finance Department saved the country from an enormous war expenditure, which had almost set checks and retrenchment at defiance. Major Osborn's reward, we find from the Army list, is the post of Fort Adjutant at Chunar. His proper place is in the Military Account Department, where his great business talents and valuable training he received under Colonel Balfour would find a fitting field of employment. We have heard a rumour of his being asked to act for Captain Aubert, and we trust for the sake of the public service it will prove correct.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

IN consequence of the non-publication of the report of the last Royal Commission on the part of Sir C. Wood, and as petitions should be in the hands of the London Committee by the beginning of March, the following form is submitted for the consideration of all who have the good of the cause and their own interests really at heart: while all such are entreated not to permit supineness on their part to be the cause of marring a success which a little trouble and liberality will inevitably ensure :—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of (*Christian name and surname in full*), a Captain and Brevet Major in the Regiment Bombay Native Infantry,

SHEWETH,—That your Petitioner entered the service of the East India Company in the year 1840, consequently the pay, pension, privileges, advantages, &c., of that service were guaranteed to him by Act 21-22 Vic. Cap. 106, and 23-24 Vic. Cap. 100.

2. That since the passing of the above Acts Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate two Royal Commissions to enquire into and report on the several subjects complained of in sundry memorials and petitions made by officers of the late East India Company's Army.

3. That the report only of one of these commissions has, up to the date hereof, been published; and although the commissioners in that report give it as their opinion that the guarantee mentioned in the first para. of this petition has in sundry instances been departed from, the action taken by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India on it has not by any means relieved your Petitioner from sundry grievances and injuries which he ventured to submit to your Honourable House last Session, and which he has been suffering from for a period of now very nearly five years.

4. That on the 2nd of May 1838 the Governor General of India published in General Orders to the Army two paragraphs of a Despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 11th January 1837. These paragraphs, which necessarily must have been previously sanctioned by the Board of Control and consequently the British Government, convey their most cordial sanction and approval to what has been termed the Regimental Bonus System or the system of a purse being made up by the junior officers of a Regiment to contribute to the comforts of a senior who wishes to retire from the service. In consequence of that sanction this system has been more or less in force in almost every Regiment in the Indian Army from that time until the formation of the Staff Corps. On the faith of the sanction and support conveyed in this and other general orders on the same subject, your Petitioner has invested large sums of money (*from £1,000 to £2,000 as case may be*) in assisting his seniors to retire, in the sure and certain hope that, on wishing to retire, a similar purse would be raised for him.

5. Owing to measures adopted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in raising the new corps termed the "Staff Corps," your Petitioner is not only deprived of promotion, which according to all previous usage and custom in the service is doubtless his privilege; but he also loses all chance of any return of the large sums expended by him in "Bonus Funds." The Secretary of State for India pleads as a reason for not granting compensation for the heavy pecuniary losses inflicted on your Petitioner from carrying out this Imperial measure, that the Bonus System was illegal. Your Petitioner humbly submits that its legality could be very easily proved before a Committee of your Honourable House, or any other impartial and fairly constituted tribunal.

Your Petitioner therefore begs your Honourable House to take the case of your Petitioner into favourable consideration, and your Petitioner will as in duty bound ever pray.

Names in full.
Regiment.
Station and date.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY, 7-35 P.M.

Consols 87⅛.

Discount moderate demand, and tendency lower.

The Privy Council has placed Dublin and the Counties of Waterford and Tipperary under the Peace Preservation Act.

The Fenian trials are proceeding.

Several manufacturers of pikes have been discovered.

Madrid despatches represent General Prim and the insurgent forces fleeing towards the Portuguese frontier.

LONDON, 16TH JANUARY, 7-30 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 17¼d.

Bengal cotton 13d. to 13¼d.

Manchester market quiet, and prices barely maintained.

No. 40 Twist 1s. 11d.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on the King of Italy.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 28th Jan.

Steamer *Oheduba* from Bombay and Southern ports signalled.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD JANUARY.

FINE sunshiny weather has been keeping "all Paris" out of doors for the past week, the crowd being such, on New Year's Day, that the Boulevards were almost impracticable. It was, at times, literally impossible to pass in the vicinity of the favourite shops, and not a few gay costumes must have been found somewhat the worse for the struggles that went on among their wearers. The lines of booths erected at this season, on the side walks, greatly diminish the space available for pedestrians; and the crush of vehicles is such that the favourite thoroughfare can only be crossed, on popular holidays, at the risk of one's life. The work of purchasing went on merrily, in spite of the difficulties and dangers of locomotion; and the dealers seem well satisfied with the results of the fortnight. One poor little "fabricant," however, has had less reason than most of his brethren to felicitate himself on his New Year's luck; for his booth, devoted to the sale of his stupid and dangerous toy, just now having a "run" under the seductive name of "Pharoah's Serpents," was totally destroyed a few nights since, with all its inflammable contents by the "spontaneous combustion" of the latter.

The New Year's display of this quick-witted city usually reflects the leading interest of the preceding twelvemonth. That which followed the close of the Crimean campaign was marked by the imitation of Russian forms and styles, and the prevalence of unpronounceable Russian names; the war in China overwhelmed us with "Chinoiseries," from squat Mandarins to the elaborate imitation of Chinese patterns in every imaginable object; the Italian campaign sent us back to the days of ancient Rome, and yet more ancient Itruria. This year, not having brought up any special nationality for the inspiration of Parisian ingenuity, the fancy of each maker has had free sway, and every shop-window has rejoiced in its special group of elegant novelties. And what a show we have had! From the dazzling display of Samper, whose windows contained more than a million sterling in pearls, diamonds, rubies, and their sister-sparklers, down to the humblest sausage-shops, (in some of which that favourite Parisian delicacy, truffled pig's-feet, have just been seized by the police, at the instance of indignant customers, who found the slices of the precious tubers to be represented by bits of black merino), the enumeration of all the fine things on which Paris has been feasting its eyes for a fortnight would read like the catalogue of an industrial exhibition. Suffice it to say that dolls have reached, this year, a pitch of perfection, in the way of speaking and moving, unknown before; that the various mechanical toys are more wonderful than ever; that, among them, the cheapest are some thousand of birds, cut out of white wood, and representing the Casoar, which is being acclimatised in this country, whose head and tail keep up a constant oscillation, to the immense delight of youthful purchasers, while one of the most seasonable is a sturdy workman laying about him in all directions with a pickaxe, and christened "The Municipal Demolisher;" that Sirandin's four new comfits—"the Ambrosial," "the Ephemeral," the "To-be-alone," and "the Spirits of the Wood,"—surpass everything yet achieved by the confectionery-art, and that the array of boxes and baskets running up in price as high as a thousand francs are miracles in their way. A really curious trifle among the mass of cheap wonders sold by the humblest class of dealers—those who display their wares on small tables, or a square bit of oil-cloth laid on the ground, between the booths—is the decanter which, though holding water when let alone, opens out, when the neck is pulled upwards, into a long spiral coil of glass wire, that settles again, of its own accord, into the shape and nature of a decanter, when your hold on the neck is loosed. The pale, yellow-haired youth who sells these specimens of the craft of the glassworker, who has been discoursing on the wonders of his wares, incessantly, from early morning till midnight, for ten days past, and is no doubt expatiating thereon with unflagging eloquence as I write, is always surrounded by a crowd, and is probably making a good thing of his persistent vociferation.

The Emperor is not known to have had his usual evening stroll with the Empress Eugene along the Boulevards, during the height of the New Year excitement. But her active and fun-loving Majesty, with one or two of her favourite ladies, all very plainly dressed, and wearing thick veils, took a walk, a few evenings ago, along the greater part of the animated thoroughfare, stopping the oftenest, at the booths, from which she bought largely, especially from those whose owners looked the poorest, to the amazement of the dealers, leaving gold where *sous* were looked for, sometimes stuffing her purchases into her pockets, but more often leaving them, with the request that they might be "kept until she came back."

The bands of the regiments garrisoned in the Capital have ushered in the New Year with their usual magnificent performances in the Court of the Tuileries, and been rendered happy by the bestowal of the usual Imperial gratuities. The usual receptions of the dignitaries of Church and State, domestic and foreign, have taken place at the Tuileries, to the satisfaction, let us hope, of those who figured in the brilliant ceremonial, as well as to the dense mass of spectators gathered outside the palace to enjoy the spectacle of all the grand carriages as they rolled by, with the many coloured glories of liveries without, and of uniforms within. It may interest distant readers to know that His Majesty, who was unusually smiling and chatty in his reception of the Diplomatic Body, talked longer, and more graciously with the representatives of Austria (Prince Metternich) and of the United States (Mr. Bigelow) than with any of the others. The reception of the wives of high officials formerly held, on the second day of the New Year, by the Empress was left off last year because it often happened that the ladies of the Prefects, many of whom would come to Court on these occasions for the first time would contrive, under the combined influence of nervousness and court-trains, to get their feet entangled in the latter, and finish their elaborate curtseys to the Empress by a sudden descent upon the floor.

The distributions of bread, fuel, and money, which are made on New Year's Day among the poor of Paris, have been as liberal as usual. The Imperial family, the leading capitalists, and others, contribute largely for this purpose; the distributions being made, according to the decisions of the examining officers, at the "Beneficence offices" of the various wards, and at the innumerable convents which would fain secure the monopoly of these benefactions.

Victor Hugo, who, like a good many others of the actors in the scenes fifteen years ago, prefers to occupy the pedestal of voluntary exile rather than return to France, has also been celebrating Christmas by giving, as he has done for some years past, a dinner, warm clothes, and toys, to the children of the corner of Guernsey, in which he has taken up his abode. A complimentary notice of this little fête having been published in some of the English journals, the poet has come out with a modest disclaimer of the praise thus bestowed on his charitable work, most amusingly characteristic of the writer, who speaks of "his plan" of giving flannel and dolls to the children of the poor at Christmas as a novelty that "has been most successfully adopted in many parts of England and America," but declares that it is not absolutely original, "the first idea of it not being mine, but the great and noble example of Jesus Christ," whose command, "suffer little children to come unto me," M. Hugo considers himself to have thus carried out. He expatiates on the moral and physical benefit the children are found to have derived from this annual treat; and rises to lofty eloquence in passing from the Christmas tree to the tree of Liberty, which, he says, is yet to be planted by enslaved humanity. According to the not very amiable reminiscences of the Parisians, the poet's head must have undergone, of late, a rather decided development of the bump of philoprogenitiveness, as his relations with his own children were not considered, in his younger days, to be characterised by indulgence. So severe, and so strict was the rule, to which his household was subjected, that his eldest son, when just beginning to enter into society, finding it impossible to remain within the limits assigned to him by his father, was fain to make a pathetic appeal to his mother on the subject:—"If only my father would allow me a few more clean shirts, I might perhaps manage to make a decent appearance," urged young Hugo, in the ear of his mother, sympathising but powerless; "but how can I present myself before the Baroness B—— and the Countess of C—— and the elegant young fellows I meet at their houses with a crushed and crumpled shirt?" Madame Hugo, of course, did her best, in laying her son's demand before the family autocrat, to induce her husband to grant the desired permission; but it was only after long and earnest pleading that she succeeded in extorting from the poet a partial and unwilling consent;—"Let him have, in future, one shirt more per week, and one mutton cutlet less," ordered the Fireside Jupiter; and with this exchange young Hugo was obliged to content himself.

The Bavarians are still quarrelling about the recent expulsion of Dr. Richard Wagner from their little kingdom. It appears that the young King was brought up by his sire and predecessor in the style of what the Parisians would term "Victor Hugo's earlier manner," He was kept in total retirement, not allowed to see or hear anything of interest, his education neglected, and deprived of all suitable companionship and amusement. Called suddenly to the throne, invested with a freedom as entire as had been the restraint of his former life, it is not surprising that the young King should have committed, among other mistakes in the choice of his surroundings, that of mistaking Dr. Wagner for an artist, and his hideous cacophonies for "the Music of the Future." As Dr. Wagner has the reputation of being an innovator in other matters besides music, and is abused by the clericals as a republican, socialist, atheist, and so forth, the great intimacy which had speedily sprung up between him and the young King provoked the clamours of the court and the priestly party to a pitch that at length alarmed the new votary of the "Taunhauser," and induced him to send its author out of Bavaria. Public opinion, in that country, is excited in regard to an affair which looks, to outsiders, very much like "a tempest in a teapot," but the Bavarian people are a good deal in advance of their Government, and though not caring a straw about Dr. Wagner and his musical vagaries *per se*, they are indignant at the ingnominious treatment which they regard as aimed rather at his anti-absolutist tendencies in governmental matters than at his heresies in the field of art.

Our late visitor, the young King of Portugal, a lover of music of a very different calibre from his brother of Bavaria, having been greatly delighted with his impromptu visit to Rossini, when he passed through Paris on his way to Italy, sent word to the Maestro before leaving last week that he was coming to see him in the course of the morning. Rossini, on receiving this message, sent off in haste for Verdi, Auber, and a few others of the most illustrious composers and performers now in Paris, who were all assembled in Rossini's hospitable drawing-room when the young King arrived, attended by the Portuguese Minister, Viscount Paiva. His Majesty, delighted at meeting so many illustrious representatives of his favourite art, soon seated himself at the piano, playing various *morceaux* from the works of the composers present, airs, duetts, and trios being thus executed with the greatest spirit, and all joining in at the chorusses, to the immense satisfaction of all present.

The little diplomatic difficulty which occurred at the wedding of Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, when, in consequence of there having been no seats reserved for them at the royal table, the French and English Ministers, with their ladies, and the members of their respective Legations, left the palace, on the conclusion of the ceremony in the Royal Chapel, thus missing the banquet, has had an amusing *finale* in the shape of a communication addressed by the Grand Chamberlain to the Chief of Police, and informing that functionary that "certain ill-advised persons," as the Chamberlain mildly puts it, "have stolen various pieces of plate from the royal wedding table, among others, two silver dishes, ten large spoons and five forks of the same metal, and one dozen of plated spoons and forks, which were doubtless supposed to be of silver"!

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE *Stafford*, Myler, master, from Sunderland to Bombay, got ashore during a fog off Bacton Abbey, on the 28th December.

THE C. M. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *John Bright*, Captain Betham, which left on Saturday last for China, carried 668 chests of Malwa opium.

WE understand that Mr. Nugent, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Deputy Registrar in the Appellate side of the High Court in room of Mr. East.

POLICE sepoy No. 902 of the reserve force was yesterday fined by Mr. Brown in the sum of rupees fifteen, for having refused to do any more duty in the police force.

THE *Owen Glendower*, from Bombay to Callao, foundered on the 24th December in lat. 19.24 S., long. 59.40. The captain and crew arrived at Mauritius in boats on the 25th December.

THE *Fairlie*, from London for Negapatam, foundered in the Bay of Bengal on the 26th November. The captain and crew were landed at Mauritius by the *Innesfallen* on the 25th December.

THE ship *Talbot*, Captain James, from Bombay to London, with troops, sailed from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, December 8th, all well. Reports having experienced bad weather off the Mauritius.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda*, N. H. Haselwood, which leaves this morning for China, carries 1465½ chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—*For Galle*—Mr. Phillips.—*For Calcutta*—Mr. J. Brown.

A LOAFER named Charles Godfrey was yesterday sentenced for one month with hard labour by the Mazagon Police Magistrate, for having assaulted one John Thompson, the barman of Burjorjee's Tavern in Duncan Road, on Sunday night last.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Kurrachee*, Captain A. Cottier, to Kurrachee:—Mrs. Price, Major Davison, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Robson, Captain and Mrs. Jay, Miss Coghlan, and Mrs. Wilkinson.

THE Rev. W. Keer, formerly Curate of Christ Church, St. George's in the East, London, has been appointed Harbour Chaplain, Bombay; and the Rev. William Clark, Curate of Springfield, Essex, has been appointed Principal and Chaplain of Byculla Schools.

THE annual fair of Shree Mankeshewer in the Garden of Shet Hunsraz Kurumsee, next to Byculla Railway Bridge, will be held this evening. Preparations are made on a grand scale, and the whole garden will be most brilliantly lit up with gas. Fireworks will also be displayed as usual.

THE Acting Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. N. Spencer, was engaged the whole of yesterday in hearing a case of trespass, in which Nursee Khanjee and another were the plaintiffs, and Rajeena Saboo was the defendant. Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH and Mr. Justice Westropp were engaged the whole of yesterday in hearing an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Anstey in the case of Purbut Ludha and others vs. Bharmul Purbat. Mr. Howard and Mr. Green were for the appellant (Bharmul Purbat), and Mr. White and Mr. Marriott for the respondents. The case will be resumed to-day.

GOVIND BHAWAN and Hurka Bhawan were brought up on remand yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with criminal breach of trust, in misappropriating a gold wristlet and two silver anklets, of the aggregate value of Rs. 500, the property of a cotton merchant named Goverdhundass Hurrydass. His Worship examined a policeman and a Marwarry, and then adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday, the 5th proximo.

THE following is the programme of music to be performed at Colaba this evening by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment:—

Quick March....	"Schützen"	Lüttich.
Overture............	"Hydce"	Mohr.
Waltz	"Dream of Childhood"..	Montgomery.
Potpourri	"Charivari"	Hamm.
Quadrille	"Jennybell"	Musard.
Galop............	"Overland Mail"	D'Albert.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee, between 6 P. M. of the 28th and 6 P. M. of the 29th January. max. 74 hours 45 minutes; min. 55 hour 42 minutes. (Imperfect Communication between Hydrabad and Nuggur Parker.)

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 22nd and the United Kingdom, 25th January.

ALIMONY.—A woman named Anne Hallum yesterday prosecuted her husband, who is employed in the Mazagon Dockyard, before the Mazagon Police Magistrate, for alimony. Both parties were, apparently, so strongly bent upon severing the knot, which the wife said was tied three years since, that His Worship had very little difficulty in arriving at a decision in the case, by ordering twenty rupees per month to be paid to the wife, which the husband said he would cheerfully pay, whereupon both parties left the Court apparently quite satisfied by His Worship's decision.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last an inquest was held to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo labourer in the employ of the Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company, named Koondlick Arjoon. It appears that in the afternoon of Friday last the unfortunate man, whilst feeding the roller, as it was rapidly revolving, had his arm caught by the machinery and the entire length dragged in by the feeder, and eventually was completely torn off from the shoulder, which accident ultimately proved fatal. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased lost his life accidentally through his own carelessness.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Saturday last, at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of one Samat Kheema, aged about twenty years. The deceased, it appears, had been suffering from fever for the last month. On the morning of Friday last, at about 6 o'clock, the deceased's uncle saw him alive when he went to his work. Having missed him on his return home at 11 o'clock, and consequently went and searched for him, and whilst so engaged at about 5 o'clock, his servant Narrayen Bhawoo informed him that some clothes belonging to his nephew were lying on the bank of a quarry hole at the Byculla flats, near the brick-kiln. He went to the spot and recognized the clothes as those of his nephew. The body was subsequently taken out. A verdict was recorded that "the deceased committed suicide by drowning while in a state of delirium from fever."

THE "Dramatic Exercise," as previously announced, was represented by the pupils and orphans of St. Mary's Institution, Byculla, on Thursday evening, and went off with the greatest success. The piece presented was called "The Two Robbers," and is founded on certain documents recently discovered by a French officer in the ruins of an ancient Church in Corea. The plot was ingenious, and laid, we should say, in a very troublous time experienced by the Corean Christians during the past century. As put into its present dramatic form, (we are told, it is the production of the Superior of the Institution, the Rev. J. Brunner) was remarkable for a multiplicity and pleasing variety of interesting incidents. Regarding the execution it was gratifying to observe that the majority of the juvenile actors sustained their characters with a degree of animation and intelligence, that gained an unmistakeable verdict of approval from the crowded audience by whom the performance was witnessed. The robbers were personated admirably, and the droll, comic humour of Tchau, their chief, was so irresistibly funny, that he succeeded in plunging the house, more than once, into roars of laughter. The reception of the king, too, was

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most flattering, and well deserved. At the close of each act—there were four in all,—the band of the Institution struck up a spirited air, and was applauded with enthusiasm. The last act being ended, an appropriate address of thanks was gracefully delivered by one of the pupils to the audience. There could not have been fewer than 800 persons present, whereas the hall was capable of affording comfortable accommodation to only 600. The play was intended for all benefactors, and every available space was occupied. The managers, of course, are not to be blamed for this untoward circumstance, as it arose from causes entirely beyond their control.

A CORRUPT POLICEMAN.—A police naique, No. 71 of E. Division, was yesterday charged before Mr. F. L. Brown, with having received a bribe of thirty rupees. It appears the prisoner apprehended some few days since a Bhattia and a Mogul for disturbing the public peace, which arose in consequence of the latter accusing the former of cheating him out of some Bank notes, and which charge the Mogul preferred against the Bhattia when taken by the accused to the Superintendent of the Division. As the charge was one for cheating, that functionary ordered the Bhattia to be locked up in the chowkey, and desired the prisoner to take both parties to the Commissioner of Police on the following morning. The Bhattia, however, effected his release from chowkey by having himself bailed out; and whilst seated in his shop the same night the accused came to him and demanded fifty rupees under a promise to burke the charge preferred against him. On the following morning the accused, it appears, was satisfied with fifteen rupees, but whilst escorting the Bhattia and Mogul to the Mazagon Police Office, the prisoner extorted fifteen rupees more, alleging that sum was intended for the European constable. The charge of cheating preferred against the Bhattia eventually fell to the ground, and the man was discharged. On regaining his liberty, the Bhattia apparently wishing to know if the last fifteen rupees extorted from him by the prisoner was really intended for the European constable, went to that officer, Mr. Horton, First Class Inspector of the E. Division, and asked him if that sum had been received by him through the medium of the prisoner. This circumstance brought the prisoner's nefarious conduct to light, which ultimately led to his conviction yesterday. His Worship in sentencing the accused to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the County Gaol observed, that he had found him guilty on the clearest possible evidence of a grave offence, which was rendered still graver by inducing people to believe that the European police officer was as corrupt as himself, and hence he must pass a severe sentence upon him.

WE understand that the regiment which is to be sent to Mander Deo will be Her Majesty's 96th, which will leave Poona in the beginning of next month.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 27.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Scindian, Jan. 24.*

IT has been decided that the several local Governments are to communicate to the Bengal Government, before the Local Fund Budgets are prepared, the sums which it is proposed to allot to the Public Works Department for expenditure from each of these funds during the ensuing year in the construction and repairs of roads, bridges, and other objects.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 24.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

DESERTING FROM BOARD SHIP.—Sidney England and Edward Evans, seamen of the British ship *Rock Light*, were charged by Capt. Benjamin Copper, the master of that vessel, with desertion.

Capt. Copper said that the prisoners were missing when the hands turned to on Friday morning last. He gave information to the Harbour Police, and the first was brought on board on Saturday, and the second on Sunday.

The prisoners made no defence, and as they promised to return to their duty, His Worship dismissed the case.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.—Babajee Argoon, an old offender, was charged with stealing a sarree worth Rs. 2-4, the property of Shamjee Bhanjee, from the roof of complainant's shop in the market.

The charge was proved; and as the prisoner has been seven times in prison already, His Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

THEFT OF A STOP-COCK.—Abba Hajee, a Mahomedan, was charged with having a stop-cock, worth Rs. 5, in his possession, supposed to have been stolen.

The prisoner refused to account how it came into his possession; and as five previous convictions were proved against him, His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

CAUTION TO FURIOUS DRIVERS.—Canjee Banjee, a Hindoo shigramwalla, was fined Rs. 10 for driving his master's shigram in a furious manner in the Chuckla Bazaar, on the previous day.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 25th January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A CASE OF MURDER.

MURDER.—Bhawoo Bulwunta and Abba Bulwunta, caste Coonbees, aged respectively thirty-five and twenty-five years, were arraigned before R. F. Mactier, Esq., Judge and Session Judge of Sattara, with having committed the murder of one Bajee Hurree.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The evidence shows that this boy and his father had been looking after their cattle in the forenoon of the 30th October last, at the "Gairan," or the village grazing ground. The father left the place about midday, leaving his son in charge of the cattle, and on returning, about 3 or 4 in the afternoon, he found cattle straying about, and the boy missing. He looked about for some time, till apparently the evening, about seven, when a man who was with him called his attention to something lying on the ground, which he found to be the body of his son, Bajee, lying dead and cold, with the head smashed to such an extent as to be hardly recognizable. The police were informed, and next morning an inquest was held, the members of which found that the boy's death had been caused by throwing on his head two large stones, which were found stained with blood a foot or so from the head. They are now produced, and are deposed to as being respectively 31¼ and 37¼ seers in weight. As the Fouzdar, who had come as the jury were being assembled, was approaching the place, he made enquiry of a boy named Pattoo, whom he met before reaching the spot, where the body was, and on finding the boy looked as if he knew something about the matter, he questioned him, and elicited the information that he and four other boys had been on the spot near where the boy Bajee had been murdered; and that all had probably been witnesses to the act, which this boy, Pattoo, said had been committed by Bhawoo and Abba. The Fouzdar, on reaching the place where the body was, found these two persons Bhawoo and Abba there, and one of them, Bhawoo, already named to be one of the jury, they being as "Deshmookies," people of some importance, in the village. The Fouzdar caused these two persons to be watched, and held the inquest, sending off the policemen also to find out the other boys named by Pattoo, who, on being found and questioned, confirmed the story of Pattoo, and on their evidence, with that of several other persons afterwards taken by the Magistrate F. P., the prisoners have been committed for trial. From the evidence of Gunnesh and Ramjee, and the inquest report, it is perfectly clear that the boy was murdered, and by having his head crushed by throwing stones on it; and the next question is, whether the prisoners did this or not? As to this, these five boys, above referred to, have given the most clear evidence; the statement of each agreeing with those of the others in the most marvellous way, and leaving on my mind no possible doubt as to the truth of the whole. I have always found little boys, such as these, aged from 9 to 12, give far better evidence as to what they actually saw, than their own fathers would give. They mention what really did happen, and as they saw it happen, and do not depose, as many grown-up persons do, to what they think they are wanted to say. The consequence is that from them are got facts, and not impressions. Norton, in his law of evidence, para. 51, remarks on the superior character of the evidence of children, and I think every one, who has taken Indian children's evidence, will say the same. The boys all describe the prisoners as coming up a nulla to Bajee, who was there on a piece of high ground, sitting on a stone, pulling him over backwards to the ground, his face lying upwards, Abba's holding him down by the throat, and apparently too by the shoulders or upper part of the arm, and Bhawoo's bringing two stones, one after the other, and throwing them as he brought them on the boy's head, after which the prisoners departed by the way they had come. Now the inquest report describes the marks of finger-nails on the boy's throat, and this must have been caused by the seizing and pressing down, which the witnesses describe, and though Tookaram, who besides the boys, was a witness, mentions having seen Bajee held down by the shoulders, it is possible he must be mistaken in this. All the boys have been made to describe the manner in which Bajee was pulled over, and how the stones were brought and thrown on him, and their accounts do not differ in the least. One of the boys has said that he saw a ring taken from Bajee's ear, which is not mentioned by the others, but, as I have noted, the prisoners' Vakeel tried to entrap into contradictory statements by putting words into his mouth, "which of the prisoners took the ring from Bajee?" It not having been said in examination in chief that any took a ring from Bajee at all, and this boy got confused by these questions. I think that, from the evidence of these boys, and from that of the father of one of them, the fact of Bajee having been murdered by the prisoners, as stated, cannot be doubted. The Fouzdar made the boys go and stand where they said they had witnessed the death of Bajee, and by his evidence and that of Gunnesh and Ramjee also, and by the map, it can, I think, be clearly made out, that the several witnesses, six in number, could and did see the murder of Bajee. The position of the shallow "nulla" in connection with that of the prisoners' field, and where the body of Bajee was found, shows that the prisoners must have come up almost among the boys who were looking on; while there can be no doubt, from the marks of the stones having been lifted up, that the boy was killed just where his body lay, and that, from the evidence of Gunnesh, Ramjee, and Ramchundra, this could have been clearly seen from where the several witnesses say they were standing; while as to the recognition of the prisoner by the witnesses, it is to be remembered that the prisoners have probably been seen by the witnesses nearly every day since, they can tell one person from another. As to a motive for all this on the part of the prisoners, Huree and Marootee have both deposed to long standing enmity between the prisoners and Hurree; and making every allowance for a natural tendency to exaggerate on Hurree's part, there can be none such on Marootee's. The prisoners seem to have been trying to turn Hurree out of the village, and finally tried the extreme measure, which has led to this trial. It must strike any one with astonishment at first that such an act as this, should have been perpetrated in broad daylight, in the open fields, and before the faces of half a dozen witnesses, but it is to be remembered that the prisoners are great men in the village, and they probably trusted to being able to overthrow any testimony against them by casting doubt on the evidence of the witnesses, and by other means. The whole of the eye-witnesses to this murder have stated that they were too much afraid to give any information about it at first, that they went and kept at home all the rest of the day, which, under the circumstances, was the most natural thing for them to do, and the probability is that, had it not been for the chance question of the Fouzdar put to the boy Pattoo, before he got to the village, no clue would have been got to this murder, particularly when it is said that one of the prisoners was nearly being put on the inquest jury, in which case, as the prisoners were both "great men" in the village, the chances are that suspicion would have been cast on some one else, or, at any rate, entirely diverted from the prisoners. So far, therefore, I think, it is very clearly shown that the prisoners had a motive for some extreme act with regard to Hurree, and what this finally was shown by the evidence, which I have the most perfect confidence in. The prisoners have denied the charge, and produced four witnesses, two of whom before the Magistrate F. P., on the 6th November, just the day week after the murder, 30th October, and two, on the 8th November, gave evidence, which if not further inculpating the prisoners, still was not to the intended effect, that is, to show that the prisoners never left their field that day, and went nowhere from mid-day till evening. Before this court these witnesses have completely turned round, and have stated as was the intention of those who called them. These witnesses, however, have stated that their former evidence before the Magistrate F. P. was the result of threats by the police, and instigations to say "that the prisoner, left their field by a nulla, and went away for some time." Now, first of all, it was impossible for the police to have put such words into these witnesses' mouths, as they could not have known where they, the witnesses, were at the time of the murder, or what they knew of it, and, had such a desire existed on the part of the police, they would have made the prepared evidence a good deal stronger and more pukkha in every way. Measures have been taken to have these witnesses prosecuted for giving false evidence, which there can be no possible doubt that they have given. It is argued for the prisoners that the police have got up this case; but, I think, no police or any other person whatever could have put into their mouths the story told by these five little boys; no got up story could have been learnt one fourth-part so well. The impossibility of the witnesses having seen the prisoner is referred to, and the request is actually made that the Session Judge should visit the spot himself and see it. The case quoted in support is one reported several years ago; the Vakeel cannot mention the date. The only case in which I remember that such a proceeding is referred to in the Sudder Fouzdaree Adawlut's Report is a murder case tried at Dharwar several years ago, and in that case, if I remember rightly, the Session Judge, who said in his finding that he had seen the spot, was told he should not have recorded what he saw as grounds for an opinion, and this is, I think, the rule to go by. I see no reason to doubt what has been said in evidence as to the possibility of the prisoners having been seen and fully recognized; and further, I think, that, were I to go to this place, and see for myself whether a man could be recognized at the distance spoken of as being between the witnesses and the prisoners, I should by this become a witness in the case.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the prisoners, Bhawoo Bulwunta and Abba Bulwunta, are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, the offence of murder, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Bhawoo and Abba be each of them hanged by the neck till they be dead; this sentence being subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

The prisoners in this case are in custody at Sattara, but Dr. Reid and Mr. Nanabhoy Haridass represented and defended them.

At the conclusion of Dr. Reid's address the Court, after a mature deliberation, acquitted the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PITY" writes stating that his attention has been called though the newspapers to the frequent occurrence of infanticide in Bombay, and he asks why there is no hospital or place where the mother could privately put the child. The hospital and the staff of nurses, he thinks, should be supported from the municipal or a charitable fund. Some such device would, in his opinion, greatly diminish the numbers of this class of crime.

"PEARL".—We quite agree with you that it must be annoying to correspondents to have their letters rejected; and that it must be more annoying the longer the letter. If we were to deluge our columns with all the letters that are sent to us for insertion, even you, who so tenderly take us to task for summarising instead of at full length inserting your communication, would find our columns very unreadable, and would yourself be disposed to cry out, "Hold! Enough!" Our reason for inserting Mr. Barnard's letter in preference to your own was this: He complained of our reporter having done him injustice; and we were bound, when he wished it, to give him an opportunity of putting himself right before the public.

JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is very generally believed that an attempt will be made by the directors of this corporation to wind up, without permitting any searching investigation into their transactions during the past year, by having a resolution carried that the report should be accepted on the audit of two gentlemen of their own selection. It would be well for shareholders to remember that under para. 75 of the articles of association a printed copy of the balance sheet must be sent to each shareholder seven days before the meeting. This will allow sufficient time for an examination into matters which may escape the notice of the auditors of *a mere* "balance sheet" experienced though they are said to be in the theory and practice of banking and accounts. Shareholders above all things should bear in mind that notice of any resolution to enquire into the management of the corporation should be left at the office of the Company three days before the advertized day of meeting.

I would further suggest that the resolutions to be brought forward by shareholders at the meeting should be advertised in the native and English journals simultaneously with their being lodged at the OFFICE.

Bombay, 29th January.

THE MAIN DRAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "The Vulture of the Flats," in his letter inserted in to-day's issue of your valuable journal, has touched upon a subject of vital importance to Bombay, especially to the European portion of the population, who (with the exception of some few Parsees) alone reside in the district of the Flats.

The climate of the country is admittedly unfavourable to foreigners, and when to this is added not only an extensive low-lying district, for some months of the year flooded with water, but also a sewer whose noxious exhalations, as your correspondent says, "poisoning the air we breathe" is carried by the otherwise healthful sea breeze over miles of inhabitanted country, it is truly wonderful that this "standing disgrace" has been so long submitted to. Since the end of the last monsoon the drain has been, with almost criminal neglect, allowed to overflow the Flats during this dry season, and we have hence vapour arising of the most unwholesome and disagreeable character from an extended area. A few hours' work at a certain portion of the drain, where the embankment seems broken down, would correct this latter aggravation of this monster nuisance.

Do Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett take the permanent and enduring improvement of the sanitary condition of Bombay to heart, or are they seeking a temporary, fleeting, and undeserved reputation merely? HAWK.

THE ENGLISH OF THE BAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In that column of the daily press headed "Local," where we gather the interesting intelligence that a buggywalla was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for "refusing a fare,"—that John Smith, able seaman, was committed to the House of Correction for pleasantly informing his captain that he would have the latter's "liver on a plate" at the earliest possible date; where also Malabar Hill ladies, who love their lords, may read of the sudden seizure of Luximee, Parsee woman, when in an interesting condition, during a quiet stroll in the Bhendy bazaar for a little fresh air, and who was thence taken in buggy No. 543 to the Jamsetjee Hospital; the latest bulletin being mother and embryo sharebroker doing well;—where also we get a list of passengers going down the coast in the *Tilly*, and also of those going up the Coast in the *Penang*—(both lists generally ending with a Parsee gentleman of the name of Framjee;—among enlivening bits of information, Mr. Editor, your readers are periodically favoured with details of the depth of water in the Vehar Lake. The depth is officially given; as to the purity of the said water we are left to judge for ourselves.

Even so is it with your indignant correspondent of Saturday, Mr. Fred. Barnard, Barrister-at-Law. We must not criticize the law points of Mr. B.'s letter. The official fact that he is a Barrister should be enough to prove the depth of his erudition (I love my love with a B., *because* he is beautiful)—but as to the purity of his English, he who runs may read and judge for himself.

With your good permission, Mr. Editor, I will analyze Mr. Barnard's remarkable letter, sentence by sentence, as the entomologists dissect the spiders, removing leg by leg.

1st. Mr. B. says "I have simply to say I deny the "truthfulness of the assertion therein stated *in toto*. (Note.—We do not *state* assertions; we 'make' them). ("*in toto*" should come immediately after 'deny,' or does Mr. B. mean that he "stated *in toto*.")

2. Mr. B. acknowledges "Eye-witness's" individuality by calling him a "self-appointed legal critic." (Who else has the power of appointing "legal critics?") Two lines lower he dubs him "a fictitious personage." Poor "Eye-witness," who are you, and what are you, and where were you raised? Are you in the flesh or not; fictitious or self-appointed?

3. It is difficult to understand from Mr. B.'s letter whether it was he or "Eye-witness" that "impertinently asked the magistrate &c.," In fact, here we are landed at such a jumble of "I's" and "he's," and commas and colons playing "Blind man's Buff" with one another, that for all intelligibility of purpose we are reminded of the Clapham washerwoman's "I says" and "then says he." Mr. B. uses "pertinently asked" four lines down from "impertinently desired." Are they to be taken as contexts, or used in the "Pickwickian sense?"

4. Mr. B. "objected to his learned friend's making any statements" * * * * * "*to* a letter." (Now, Mr. Editor, am I right or any other man? Don't we make statements *to* people, and in *reference to, about*, or *as to* letters?)

6. At this point the chaps sitting in the tent would insist on another peg. "Let's skip a couple of inches," says one, "Blowed if I can make head or tail of it." "Blowed if we can," said the others. [Here young Smithers, of the 4th King's Own, not being able to stand any more brandy, asked for a glass of Rogers and Co.'s "Amoroso," stating that he (Smithers) was an "Epicure." I told him that there was none left, and that if he were a "customer as well as an Epicure, his "forbearance was requested." "Got any more of their juices then? No! I have not, I replied. On hearing which he subsided into a state of coma.]

7. *Revenons a nos Barnard.*—Mr. B. tells us here, "and again the opposing counsel made the uncalled for remark—*asking* &c." (*Remarks* don't *ask*; *requests* do.)

8. Mr. B. says "if the readers of your paper had had the benefit of his (Eye-witness's) name, they would immediately have appreciated the valueness (*sic*) of his opinion." Yet, later on, Mr. B. gives us to understand that he does not know who the writer is, for, says he, "I shall require his name, whoever he may be."

9. Here Mr. B. tells us what he will do—"before he condescends to notice *another* of these mean and grossly opprobrious attacks, *which certainly is a bad specimen of his delicate taste.*" The italics are mine; and the sentence speaks for itself. Let "Eye-witness" take comfort from the fact that Mr. Barnard considers his taste a "delicate" one, and that the "which is" refers to a "quantity unknown," and *in futuro*.

10. "And as to putting my client in the witness-box, I should have assuredly had done so had he been a competent one." A competent what? A competent "client" or a competent "witness-box?"

11. The last sentence with the word "compelable" stuck in as a corner-stone beats me entirely, as I am sure it does you, Mr. Editor.

Mr. Barnard has the high authority of Mr. Spurgeon for despising grammar and consecutiveness of language. Mr. Spurgeon triumphantly cries, "where do we find that the poor fishermen were commanded to preach according to the rules of grammar? Why then should I?"—and so forth. There is, however, an old-fashioned idea that gentlemen within the conservative pale of the Bar, with their varied opportunities for studying literature, and the money that is supposed to have been spent on their education, should at least be invulnerable upon the point of "English undefiled."

Among other "good works" let them not neglect those of Mr. Lindley Murray.

To sum up, Mr. Editor, there is, I believe, no English merchant in this place who would give Rs. 300 a month to an assistant who could not, even in the hurry of a mail day, put together a purer 50 lines of English, that the remarkable composition of which the late adjunct to the Bombay Bar is the self-satisfied and defiant author. So no more at present from

A COMPETENT WITNESS-BOX.

Bombay, 27th Jan.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

HYDRABAD, SIND, 24TH JAN.

THE native general court martial resumed its sittings at Hydrabad on the 19th instant, to hear the evidence of two officers who had been summoned by the defence from the Presidency. They might have just as well remained at their posts, and the State been saved the cost of their trip, as some very important evidence, which the advocate for the prisoner wished to elicit, was disallowed. A very able defence has been given in, and the Court now awaits the prosecutor's reply, when the proceedings will be closed and forwarded to head quarters.

No one supposes that anything but an honourable acquittal can be the result, and another officer sent to command the regiment without delay, with perhaps a lecture to the Deputy Judge Advocate to adhere to the rules lately laid down regarding "strict impartiality."

When an advocate is labouring to prove his client's innocence, it would be more becoming, besides adding to the dignity of the Court, to render all assistance, instead of interrupting him, "to know how much longer he will be."

It is highly probable one or two "civil" suits will follow this court martial, affidavits and counter affidavits having been made regarding the "bribery" and corruption alleged to have occurred.

BARODA, 27TH JAN.

BRANDY Soda, or Sandy B'roda, as it is indifferently designated, is not half as black as it has often been painted; but before I give you the various local characteristics, I had better tell your readers something about the way to come here, which some of them, at all events, may have to do some day or other. Of course there is no difficulty in starting from the Grant Road Station and sitting in a railway carriage for an indefinite number of hours, but there are two trains,—a morning one, which arrives in the evening; and one afternoon one, which arrives next day, this last entailing a night at Surat; and it is against exposing themselves to the chance of this that I would caution intending visitors. I speak on the subject more in sorrow than in anger, for the first bitterness of the recollection has worn off. I was idiot enough to come up by the afternoon train, and seeing on the panel of the carriage a notice that excellent refreshments and first-rate sleeping accommodation were provided, I went on my way rejoicing, but, alas! somewhat indifferently provided with creature comforts. On arrival at Surat I prepared myself to be jolly. I was shown into the refreshment room and the sleeping apartment. Ugh! I need scarcely describe the dirty, greasy, clammy feel of every article of furniture, each joint of which seemed expressly intended to afford shelter to hungry myriads of —— I'll call them Norfolk Howards; it sounds better. There was only a tumbler (filthy) with some cocoanut oil and a wick in it, but this feeble light was sufficient to show me the horror of the scene. I fled back to my railway carriage, and demanded something to eat and drink. I was told I could have chops and tea. I said, "let chops and tea appear." After an interval of about half an hour some tea was brought. I don't like to use strong language, but it was *beastly*. I requested that coffee and eggs might be ready in the morning; but I am unable to pronounce upon them, as also upon the chops, for the simple reason that they never appeared, and I departed a famished but a wiser man. The country gentleman who supplied the tea was evidently ashamed of himself, for he did not even come in the morning for his four annas. This is rather a long story about very little, but in India these discomforts are not unimportant, as the health requires to be watched carefully. Suppose there had been a couple of small children in the case, they might have been very seriously incommoded. Surat has a very fine railway station and the railway arrangements, there are excellent. Civility and readiness meet the inquirer at every turn, except that into the refreshment room, which is kept by some one evidently unacquainted with the requirements of European gentlemen and ladies.

To those coming by the train, which arrives in Baroda in the evening, I need say nothing further than that they will find it expedient to secure a shelter beforehand, for there is no hotel, and the travellers' bungalow appears to be permanently occupied. I suppose it is no longer a travellers' bungalow, so that any one wrecked and stranded on this island of civilization will find that, though foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, yet the human being is dependent on some kind friend for a resting-place for his weary head.

However, suppose that all these preliminary difficulties are successfully combated, and that the weary head begins to look about it a little. The first peculiarity of Baroda is, of course, its being the division or junction,—whichever you like to call it,—of the British raj and the Guicowar's rule. (N. B.—I know this is an absurd way of spelling His Highness' title, but it seems to be generally adopted, and I don't believe English people, who don't study the niceties of the language, will ever be prevailed upon to spell it Gaekwar, as it should be.) To proceed: Money in Baroda has not that constancy of value which we are accustomed to associate with it. The current coin is a thick dumpy and irregular piece of silver called a rupee, but in reality not worth quite so much. Government invariably reckons them at 14 per cent. less than the Company's rupee, but the rate varies in the city considerably. At present for a hundred of our rupees you can get a hundred and sixteen and a half of the *Bachcha* or *Syasai* rupees. Sometimes the rate sinks to about 114½, an arrangement which renders the shroffs of Baroda a very thriving community. The reason of this appears to be, as far as I have learnt as yet, that the Zemindars have, three times a year, to pay rent to Government in *pukka* rupees, and this raises the rate of the others as the days of payment approach.

The shopkeepers manifest a singular apathy here; in fact they are not the least anxious to sell anything, but generally prefer saying that they have not got the required article to looking for it. They give fabulous prices for blackwood; any article made of that material sells for whatever sum may be put upon it, no matter how old. I saw an ordinary dressing table, with three drawers, sold at auction the other day for forty-one (Co.'s) rupees. It is said that the furniture is bought up to send to Bombay, where the demand is now so great, but I think it would be better to send furniture from Bombay here, or, at any rate, from Surat.

The Guicowar, King Khundee Rao, entertains the Resident, Colonel Barr, to-day, and has asked everybody in the station to meet him. A few days ago, on his arrival, the Resident went to visit the Guicowar, and there was *tamasha*. Then the Guicowar came to visit the Resident, and there was, *tamasha* again. *L'ordre d'aujourd'hui* is, first, a grand field day, where all the King's horses and all the King's men are to execute intricate manœuvres. I hear they can turn out a very good brigade parade, but I will tell you more about that by and bye. After the military portion of the entertainment is to come a dinner, and I suppose fireworks and all that sort of thing. Altogether, I expect we shall have a pleasant day, if not too dusty, but this is a terrible place for that. I have not space to enter to-day more largely upon the peculiar relations existing here between the inhabitants of the city and the English quarter, but must reserve this point for a future letter.

KATYWAR, 22ND JANUARY.

THERE was rather a consternation the other day in the Dwarka temple. The High Priest woke up one fine morning, and found many of the temple jewels stolen. The lock of the safe had been picked and fastened on again. The thief has not been yet discovered, but the deed must have been committed by some one who was well acquainted with the premises. The outlaws are now scattered about a good deal, and they are evidently on their good behaviour, but this won't last long. A couple of months ago they left Okhamundel and went to the Gheer, but that place was made much too hot for them to stay. Parties were after them morning, noon, and night, and the outlaws had not time given them to eat their food in peace. Several skirmishes took place. About sixteen or twenty of the rebels were killed. On one occasion a party of the 16th Regiment came upon a number of Waghers asleep, and did great execution; two privates of the 16th were wounded. The report is that Mooloo Manuck, the chief of the Waghers, with thirty men are in Okhamundel for fear of the different detachments who are constantly patroling the country, but the jungle is so thick about there that coming across must be attributed more to luck than good play. One division of the Field Force in Kattywar is now located at the foot of the Burdah Hills; an excellent situation has been selected by the Political Agent, and the station is called Burdah Chowkey. It is situated about 20 miles from Porebunder. Formerly the outlaws used to be excessively fond of the Burdah Hills, as they afforded them capital cover, but they have not shown themselves there of late. The force at Burdah Chowkey consists of the left wing of the 23rd Regiment N. I. and two Mountain Train guns. These latter are the dread of the outlaws, and very useful they are, as the mules can go almost anywhere with as great safety as a man on foot. The Political Agent is now holding, or going to hold, a Session Court at Joonaghur, and, I fancy, he will have enough on his hands for some time, as there are a great many prisoners to try. His appointment is far from being a sinecure. The lines for the troops at Burdah Chowkey have been begun, and will be finished in a couple of months or so. They are built in the following manner:—In front are the officers' quarters, which consist of one oblong block, about 100 feet broad and 46 feet wide. It has an upper storey, which is divided into four rooms. The lower storey is to be devoted to regimental stores, office, &c. In front of the block facing the lines there is a verandah, the shape of a semi-circle. The barracks, which consist of five rows of buildings, are the radii of this semi-circle. The object of this verandah is to enable a small party of men to sweep the lines with their fire, in case there is an attack, when the main body of the troops is absent. There will be ample room for about four hundred men. A river runs close in rear of the lines, which adds greatly to the sanitary condition of the camp. The situation chosen is as nearly as possible neutral ground, between the states of Porebunder, Nuggur, and Joonaghur. These three states have to take in turn to supply the Commissariat Department of the camp, and the natives round about were not long in finding what free trade meant. Such little weaknesses as being permitted to charge what they like for things, I fancy, is not much tolerated in native states.

CALCUTTA, 17TH JANUARY.

ONCE more have I got to tell you that the foundations of society have been rudely shaken,—the foundation of all things decent and comely. I informed you, in a former letter, that "Ichabod" had been written over the portals of the Chamber of Commerce, and that half the mercantile world of Calcutta had thrown itself into deepest mourning, because of the admission of Mr. Preston, a partner of Payne and Co., as a member of that august Chamber. I observed that, although A., B., and C. had no earthly objection, —indeed, rather liked a juicy ham, a pound or two of fresh "overland cheese," and a few other such condiments to tickle the appetite of the inner man,—they regarded the vendor thereof, from their inmost souls, as a thing to be avoided —a thing which was not to be allowed on any account whatever to come between the wind and their nobility. They of course allowed that Mr. Preston was "an honorable man," a decent member of society, and one who observed all the proprieties thereof; but then he was a grocer, whose shop was redolent of cheroots, bacon, and Bologna sausages, and whose ideas, therefore, were incapable of soaring higher than candles and dips. But Mr. Preston had been elected a member of the Chamber by a clear majority; it was not by a shave or a fluke that he had obtained a seat in that august conclave. They did not deny the fact; they admitted it with a shrug of the shoulders, but they argued that this dreadful blunder, this absurd liberality, on the part of some members, would make the rest of the tradesmen of Calcutta intolerably "cocky," that the next appalling sight will be an application from some wretched vendor of books and stationery, of tumblers and glasses, of flannel suits and corduroy breeches, for admission into the "Chamber;" after these there was nothing to be looked for but the deluge! Messrs. Pickford, Matthewson incontinently withdrew in fearful dudgeon, and others followed suit, but there were some who thought there was a wiser way of going to work than that of breaking off all connection with the Chamber. The obvious plan was, of course, not to pull down the edifice because a rat had got into it, but to hunt out the varmint, and bar out all future rats. And so a terrible "league and covenant" has been formed, and war against tradesmen in general, and Preston, the ill-starred, in particular, has been declared. A meeting has been convened to discuss this portentous question, and the day, "big with the fate of Cato and of Rome," is at hand. Preston, of course, is going about like a roaring lion, and is altogether in a terrible stew. And so these idiots are going to have another battle royal, for the intense amusement of the outside public. The unfortunate grocer is likely "to lose his seat" in the conclave, and I can only say "sarve him right" for not attending quietly to his bacon and beer, instead of endeavouring to thrust himself among men who, he must have known, did not want his presence among them. I believe the man to be a good man, but I confess that I like to see this sort of "laudable ambition" severely snubbed.

Mr. Stack, the late Editor of the *Daily News*, has left Calcutta, to assume charge of the *Mofussilite* at Meerut. I told you in my last, that Birch, the proprietor, had been down here, in the delusive hope of placing that journal in the hands of a joint stock company, and the predications in which I indulged on that occasion have been completely fulfilled. Beyond securing the illustrious gentleman just named, he went back about as wise as he was when he came.

There is every likelihood of a renewal of the war with Bhootan, and I really wish we could get to loggerheads again. Our prestige has been wofully damaged in India, and the annexation of the country would restore it to its pristine splendour. The guns have not been given up, and, what is more to the point, there is not the slightest likelihood of their being surrendered. Tongso Penlow has apparently determined to "try his luck." The article of the treaty which binds us to give the Deb Rajah assistance in the event of Tongso proving disobedient is a ticklish one, and Tongso is right in concluding that we will think twice before we embark on any such business. No distinct and positive orders have yet been issued, but I believe we shall hear something stirring shortly.

The Calcutta Royal Tivoli Gardens have been closed, and the worthy persons who started that notable establishment are airing themselves at Chandernagore, pending the filing of their schedule in the insolvent court. But if they fancy that they are safe, because they happen to be in a French settlement, they are counting without their host. Such a host of people have been humbugged by them, that I shall not be surprised if the French authorities are moved to surrender them. There is, moreover, an article in the treaty which exists between the French and Indian Governments, which provides for the prosecution of debtors in the Court of the Judge of Chandernagore. I all along discerned the real character of the scheme with which these men hoped to gull the public, and now that they are wallowing in a gulf they can scarcely expect to be pitied.

POONA.

CENSUS OF THE POONA AND KIRKEE CANTONMENTS.—The census taken on the 12th December last in our Poona and Kirkee cantonments was very successful. The Cantonment Magistrate, Major Evezard, adopted precautionary measures for taking the census on the fixed day, by which means a proper and correct census was taken on the night of the 12th, for which too much praise cannot be bestowed on him. The following figures will show the correct number of inhabitants of the above cantonments:—

Europeans	3723
Indo-Europeans	492
Native Christians	2497
Jews	155
Mussulmans	5961
Parsees	771
Hindoos	15767
Jains	177
Other races	4772
Animals Private	3668
Animals Public	1049

Since the close of the census the wing of Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, and the head quarters of Her Majesty's 96th Regiment arrived in Camp, consequently about 1,200 souls can be added to the above number. The total number of population of these cantonments is thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifteen, and the number of public and private animals of all descriptions is estimated to four thousand seven hundred and seventeen. We may also here mention that upwards of about five thousand persons who are residing in the city are employed daily working within the limits of our cantonments from sunrise to sunset. The object of this census, as our readers are aware, was to ascertain the correct number of the population so as to enable the Government to supply good drinking water to this large population which is so much needed in these cantonments. As the proper number of the population is now ascertained, we hope Government will lose no time in supplying the population with good drinking water. We have been given to understand that the Government have abandoned the idea of bringing water from the Ambagaum valley, but have resolved to bring it from Passung, a village about six miles from our cantonments, where it is said a large quantity of pure good drinking water is to be had continually.—*Observer, Jan. 27.*

SIND.

RAIN.—The change in the temperature from severe cold to great heat at mid-day, resulted in a cloudy sky, which, on Saturday, visited us with a succession of showers of rain. The sky is still threatening us with a downpour. A fine halo of extensive diameter was perceptible round the moon at about 9 o'clock last evening. —*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

BENGAL.

VESSELS CHARTERED.—The following vessels have been taken up by Government for transport of invalids and time-expired men to England:— Messrs. George Marshall's passenger ship *Middlesex*, for invalids, at £31 per head. Messrs. George Marshall's new passenger ship *Durham*, for time-expired men, at £21 her head. Messrs. Smith's passenger ship *Hotspur*, for invalids, at £33-16 per head.—*Englishman, Jan. 22.*

TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE "SHAFTESBURY."—The *Saftesbury* arrived in Calcutta on Saturday evening last. The captain died at sea on the 24th November, of brain fever, since which time the chief officer has been in command. On the evening of Sunday, the 14th January, at 9 P. M., after the ship had sighted the Andaman Islands, George Gracia, a foreign seaman, who had just resumed duty, and had been at the wheel from four to six P. M. that day, after an illness of from four to seven weeks' duration, applied for some medicine, took supper, and was taken no more notice of than any other man on board. About 9 P. M. there was a cry on deck to the effect that "some hands were being murdered." The second officer armed all the crew he could, and set about a search for the murderer. Immediately after, there was a cry that John Parker was dead, and that was followed by a second cry that James Herbert was dying. Parker died instantly, but Herbert survived till Friday night, and was buried in Saugor Roads. The third man wounded was Alexander Beveridge, but slightly. He saw a man passing him sharply with something in his hand, and, on feeling his neck, found it slightly bleeding. The fourth and last man attacked was Phillip Payne, who was on duty at the wheel at the time. He saw the man Gracia for the last time standing on the rails of the ship, brandishing a knife in his hand, and immediately after disappear. He is supposed to have thrown himself overboard. It was dark, and there was no chance of picking him up. The whole affair is attributed to insanity, resulting from previous illness.—*Id.*

THE BILL FOR THE RE-MARRIAGE OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.—We believe that the final discussion on the proposed bill for the re-marriage of Native converts will take place on the first sitting of the Legislative Council in February.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 23.*

CABOOL.

OUR Cabool budget received this morning brings the news up to 9th January.

Ameer Shere Alli Khan as requested by Sirdar Shurreef Khan has not released Sirdar Ufzul Khan and the other State prisoners. Mohamed Shurreef Khan has asked another fifteen days to fulfil his promise.

Sirdars Ubdoolrahman Khan and Auzim Khan are encamped before Cabool.—*Delhi Gazette, January 23.*

BHOOTAN.

WE have been favoured with the following from Camp Devangiri:—

January 12th.—Conviction is gradually creeping over the minds of even the most sanguine, that Tongso Penlow has no intention of keeping faith with us, and that we have no immediate power either to compel him to do so, or to punish his contumacy.

The truth seems to be, that this most prominent of the Bhootan chiefs has nothing to gain by peace with the British, and uncommonly little to lose by war with them. His personal safety, he can easily divine, is not easily jeopardized by our advance, and he cannot well be worse off than he is now, even if hostilities be renewed. His claim to the black mail which is generally conceded to marauders whom poverty compels to robbery, while it affords no incentive to conquest, whose weakness in arms is counterbalanced by the nature of their country, and whose aggression is to be feared only on account of the expense attending its repulse, has been individually ignored in his case, although allowed to men who have not the same power of mischief.

If the policy of paying such a tax at all be sound, it is difficult to understand why it is unequally carried out. It is clear that the annexation of the Dooars, and the check placed upon this chief and his followers, preventing them from obtaining the supplies necessary even to life, from the plains, has forced him into a position which peace with us would not ameliorate, because it would bring with it no advantage to him in the shape of tribute to compensate for his loss. He has been excluded from the benefit of the terms offered to other powers, to whom he stands in the position of an equal, not a dependent. The natural result has followed. He is inimical to a power which threatens his own with absolute extinction,—and very naturally. Now, as his permanent hostility, under these circumstances, may be reckoned on, it may be well to consider what means he possesses of being able to annoy us, and what measures we can most effectively employ to reduce him to subjection. So far as the nature of the country is concerned, the advantage decidedly remains with him. Our knowledge of it is limited to an experience of the extreme difficulty found in penetrating even a few miles into a district overrun with dense forest, and the paths of which consist of tracks less obvious and less easily traversed than those of the wild animals themselves. A force detached to serve in the interior of Bhootan would necessarily be utterly cut off from communication with any base of operations, except it were advanced so slowly as to enable it to construct a road in its progress. If this were not done, any distance over five miles in any direction north of Dewangiri would serve to isolate it completely. To realize the position of a detachment under those circumstances, it must be remembered that every article essential to each man's food and shelter must be conveyed with it. The hills are utterly unproductive, and, with the sole exceptions of fuel and water, not one ounce of necessaries for troops would be forthcoming during their entire march from their present post to any point of attack. It must be remembered, too, that the climate, inclement as it is, and especially unfavourable to the constitution of soldiers not born in, nor acclimatized to, the conditions of temperature in the hills, must be guarded against in every possible way, to render it even probable that any detachment composed of such would be efficient for service for a week. These precautions unattended to, no hostile shot would be required to render failure as complete as it would be disastrous. If completely equipped and provided for in the above respects, the service would still be most arduous, the baggage train extensive, and the chances of interruption naturally increased. Should an advance, therefore, be ultimately necessary, the inference is clear that it should be made with Europeans.

The question arises, if such a contingency had been foreseen,—and it should have been foreseen —why not have made the move earlier in the season? Putting this course aside, the alternative remains of selecting posts of observation at such points of the hills as command the known roads into the interior, and stationing troops at an elevation beyond the reach of malaria, but near enough to prevent the Bhooteas from making raids into the Dooars.

With the aid of local police, formed of men accustomed to the climate, to watch the outlets of the passes themselves, the system of repression would be sufficiently complete. The hill tribes would hardly venture to descend into the plains, having our troops in their rear, and, if they did, would be scarcely capable of resistance; and, shut off from their almost entire source of procuring food, they would be forced into a complete submission.—*Englishman, Jan. 23.*

ANOTHER correspondent furnishes us with the following from Gowhatty:—

"Thinking it may be acceptable to some of your numerous readers, I beg to send you a few lines respecting the most extraordinary aspect assumed by the glorious Bhootan war. Peace has been made under certain conditions—viz., the return of prisoners, and the two little nine-pounders. Quite a strong little army is marched a given distance into the pestiferous jungles, and are kept there for months doing nothing, except to fall sick and die of such trifles as fever and dysentery. This is merely mentioned *en passant*, as, of course, such trifles, as the lives or deaths of a few hundred sepoys and their officers, are unworthy the notice of our large-hearted Government. To return. The troops are kept, to the great disgust of their officers, in most inglorious and unhealthy inactivity, while Tongso laughs at us from afar. The cold weather is nearly over, and the prisoners only came in a few days ago, one of whom, a sowar of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, has been cruelly mauled. (By the way, this man states that Tongso has four Hindustanee advisers, rebels.) No signs of the guns, and we all feel assured there never will be any signs of them, as most probably they have been made into pots and pans long ago. If the wise-acres at the head of affairs had allowed the brave officer in command at Dewangiri to have his own way, the stupid business would have been over long ago, in the good weather; but they have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked and laughed at by miserable savages; and *now*, that the bad season will have fairly set in in another five weeks, the advance is to be made. The Deb and Dhurm Rajahs have been politely requested to say if they would like us to go in and smash the sulky Tongso. It is very probable that these worthies will reply, "certainly," with a quiet laugh in their sleeves, at the pleasant time the unfortunate troops selected for the service will have of it. It is the opinion of those who are capable of judging, that few, if any, will ever live to return. The bare idea is madness, at this season of the year. The Commissariat, who have already to work hard to feed the troops, at such a comparatively accessible place as Dewangiri, could not follow up the expedition. The country produces nothing, the pack-bullocks and elephants would die of starvation, and the glorious "Sircar" be more laughed at (if that were possible) than at present. It gains nothing, for these pestilential Dooars are worthless. It is to be hoped by all good men, that Government will not add to their former mistakes, the truly criminal one of stationing troops in such terrible places."—*Id.*

DR. MARIGOLD.

THE introduction and conclusion of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," the Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, are from the pen of Charles Dickens himself, and may rank as among the happiest of his light Christmas productions. We give a few characteristic extracts:—

DR. MARIGOLD HIMSELF.

I am a Cheap Jack, and my own father's name was Willum Marigold. It was in his lifetime supposed by some that his name was William, but my own father always consistently said, No, it was Willum. On which point I content myself with looking at the argument this way:— If a man is not allowed to know his own name in a free country, how much is he allowed to know in a land of slavery? As to looking at the argument through the medium of the Register, Willum Marigold come into the world before Registers come up much—and went out of it too. They wouldn't have been greatly in his line neither, if they had chanced to come up before him.

I was born on the Queen's highway, but it was the King's at that time. A doctor was fetched to my own mother by my own father, when it took place on a common; and in consequence of his being a very kind gentleman, and accepting no fee but a tea-tray, I was named Doctor, out of gratitude and compliment to him. There you have me, Doctor Marigold.

I am at present a middle-aged man of a broadish build, in cords, leggings, and a sleeved waistcoat, the strings of which is always gone behind. Repair them how you will, they go like fiddle-strings. You have been to the theatre, and you seen one of the wiolin-players screw up his wiolin, after listening to it as if it had been whispering the secret to him that it feared it was out of order, and then you have heard it snap. That's as exactly similar to my waistcoat, as a waistcoat and a wiolin can be like one another.

I am partial to a white hat, and I like a shawl round my neck wore loose and easy. Sitting down is my favourite posture. If I have a taste in point of personal jewellery, it is mother-of-pearl buttons. There you have me again, as large as life.

AS A BUSINESS MAN.

My father was a lovely one in his time at the Cheap Jack work. But I top him. I don't say it because it's myself, but because it has been universally acknowledged by all that has had the means of comparison. I have worked at it. I have measured myself against other public speakers, Members of Parliament, Platforms, Pulpits, Counsel learned in the law—and where I have found 'em, alone. Now I'll tell 'em bad, I have let 'em, alone. Now I'll tell you what. I mean to go down into my grave declaring that of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the Cheap Jack calling is the worst used. Why ain't we a profession? Why ain't we endowed with privileges? Why are we forced to take out a hawkers' license, when no such thing is expected of the political hawkers? Where's the difference betwixt us? Except that we are Cheap Jacks and they are Dear Jacks, I don't see any difference but what's in our favour.

For look here! Say its election-time. I am on the footboard of my cart in the market-place on a Saturday night. I put up a general miscellaneous lot, I say: "Now here my free and independent woters, I'm a going to give you such a chance as you never had in all your born days, nor yet the days preceding. Now I'll show you what I am a going to do with you. Here's a pair of razors that shave you closer than that the Board of Guardians, here's a flat-iron worth its weight in gold, here's a frying-pan artificially flavoured with essence of beefsteaks to that degree that you've only got for the rest of your lives to fry bread and dripping in it, and there you are replete with animal food, here's a genuine chronometer watch in such a solid silver case that you knock at the door with it when you come home late from a social meeting and rouse your wife and family and save up your knocker for the postman, and here's half a dozen dinner plates that you may play the cymbals with to charm the baby when it's fractious. Stop! I'll throw you in another article and I'll give you that, and it's a rolling-pin, and if the baby can only get it well into its mouth when its teeth is coming and rub the gums once with it, they'll come through double, in a fit of laughter equal to being tickled. Stop again! I'll throw you in another article, because I don't like the looks of you, for you haven't the appearance of buyers unless I lose by you, and because I'd rather lose than not take money to-night, and that's a looking-glass in which you may see how ugly you look when you don't bid. What do you say now? Come! Do you say a pound? Not you, for you have n't got it. Do you say ten shillings? Not you, for you owe more to the tallyman. Well then, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll heap 'em all on the footboard of the cart—there they are! razors, flat-iron, frying-pan, chronometer watch, dinner plates, rolling-pin, and looking-glass—take 'em all away for four shillings, and I'll give you sixpence for your trouble!" This is me, the Cheap Jack. But on the Monday morning, in the same market place, comes the Dear Jack on the hustings—*his* cart—and what does *he* say? "Now my free and independant woters, I am going to give you such a chance (he begins just like me) as you never had in all your born days, and that's the chance of sending Myself to Parliament. Now I'll tell you what I am a going to do for you. Here's the interests of this magnificent town promoted above all the rest of the civilised and uncivilised earths. Here's your railways carried, and your neighbours' railways jockeyed. Here's all your sons in the Post-Office. Here's Britannia smiling on you. Here's the eyes of Europe on you. Here's universal prosperity for you, repletion of animal food, golden cornfields, gladsome homesteads, and rounds of applause from your own hearts, all in one lot and that's myself. Will you take me as I stand? You won't? Well then, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. Come now! I'll throw you in anything you ask for. There! Church-rates, abolition of church-rates, more malt tax, no malt tax, universal education to the highest mark or universal ignorance to the lowest, total abolition of flogging in the army or a dozen for every private once a month all round, Wrongs of Men or Rights of Women,—only say which it shall be, take 'em or leave 'em, and I'm of your opinion altogether, and the lot's your own on your own terms. There! You won't take it yet? Well then, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. Come! You *are* such free and independent woters, and I *am* so proud of you—you are such a noble and enlightened constituency, and I *am* so ambitious of the honour and dignity of being your member, which is by far the highest level to which the wings of the human mind can soar—that I'll tell you what I'll do with you. I'll throw you in all the public-houses in your magnificent town for nothing. Will that content you? It won't? You won't take the lot yet? Well then, before I put the horse in and drive away, and make the offer to the next most magnificent town that can be discovered, I'll tell you what I'll do. Take the lot, and I'll drop two thousand pounds in the streets of your magnificent town for them to pick up that can. Not enough? Now look here. This is the very furthest that I'm a going to. I'll make it two thousand five hundred. And still you won't? Here, missis! Put the horse—no, stop half a moment, I should'nt like to turn my back upon you neither for a trifle, I'll make it two thousand seven hundred and fifty pound. There! Take the lot on your own terms, and I'll count out two thousand seven hundred and fifty pound on the footboard of the cart, to be dropped in the streets of your magnificent town for them to pick up that can. What do you say? Come now! You won't do better, and you may do worse. You take it? Hooray! Sold again, and got the seat!"

These Dear Jacks soap the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em. As to wenturesomeness in the way of puffiing up the lots, the Dear Jacks beat us hollow. It is considered in the Cheap Jack calling that better patter can be made out of a gun than any article we put from the cart, except a pair of spectacles. I often hold forth about a gun for a quarter of an hour, and feel as if I need never leave off. But when I tell 'em what the gun can do and what the gun has brought down, I never go half so far as the Dear Jacks do with their guns that set 'em on to do it. Besides, I'm in business for myself, I ain't sent down into the market-place to order as they are. Besides again my guns don't know what I say in their laudation, and their guns do, and the whole concern of 'em have reason to be sick and ashamed all round. These are some of my arguments for declaring that the Cheap Jack calling is treated ill in Great Britain and for turning warm when I think of the other Jacks in question setting themselves up to pretend to look down upon it.

HIS COURTSHIP.

I courted my wife from the footboard of the cart. I did indeed. She was a Suffolk young woman, and it was in Ipswich market-place right opposite the corn-chandler's shop. I had noticed her up at a window last Saturday that was, appreciating highly. I had took to her, and I had said to myself, "If not already disposed of, I'll have that lot." Next Saturday that come, I pitched the cart on the same pitch, and I was in very high feather indeed, keeping 'em laughing the whole of the time and getting off the goods briskly. At last I took out of my waistcoat-pocket, a small lot wrapped in soft paper, and I put it this way (looking up at the window where she was). "Now here my blooming English maidens is an article, the last article of the present evening's sale, which I offer to only you the lovely Suffolk Dumplings biling over with beauty, and I won't take a bid of a thousand pound for, from any man alive. Now what is it? Why, I'll tell you what it is. It's made of fine gold, and it's not broke though there's a hole in the middle of it, and it's stronger than any fetter that ever was forged, though it's smaller than any finger in my set of ten. Why ten? Because when my parents made over my property to me, I tell you true, there was twelve sheets, twelve towels, twelve tablecloths, twelve knives, twelve forks, twelve tablespoons, and twelve teaspoons, but my set of fingers was two short of a dozen and could never since be matched. Now what else is it? Come I'll tell you. It's a hoop of solid gold, wrapped in a silver curl-paper that I myself took off the shining locks of the ever beautiful old lady in Threadneedle-street, London city. I wouldn't tell you so if I hadn't the paper to show, or you mightn't believe it even of me. Now what else is it? Its a man-trap and a handcuff, the parish stocks and a leg-lock, all in gold and all in one. Now what else is it? Its a wedding ring. Now I'll tell you what I'm a-going to do with it. I'm not a-going to offer this lot for money, but I mean to give it to the next of you beauties that laughs, and I'll pay her a visit to-morrow morning at exactly half after nine o'clock as the chimes go, and I'll take her out for a walk to put up the banns." *She* laughed, and got the ring handed up to her. When I called in the morning, she says, "Oh dear! It's never you and you never mean it?" "It's ever me," says I, "and I am ever yours and I ever mean it." So we got married, after being put up three times— which, by-the-by, is quite in the Cheap Jack way again, and shows once more how the Cheap Jack customs pervade society.

HIS MARRIED LIFE.

She wasn't a bad wife, but she had a temper. If she could have parted with that one article at a sacrifice, I wouldn't have swopped her away in exchange for any other woman in England. Not that I I ever did swop her away, for we lived together till she died, and that was thirteen year. Now my lords and ladies and gentlefolks all, I'll let you into a secret, though you won't believe it. Thirteen year of temper in a Palace would try the worst of you, but thirteen year of temper in a cart would try the best of you. You are kept so very close to it in a cart, you see. There's thousands of couples among you, getting on like sweet ile upon a whetstone in houses five and six pairs of stairs high, that would go to the Divorce Court in a cart. Whether the jolting makes it worse, I don't undertake to decide, but in a cart it does come home to you and stick to you. Wiolence in a cart is so wiolent, and aggravation in a cart is so aggravating.

We might have had such a pleasant life! A roomy cart, with the large goods hung outside and the bed slung underneath it when on the road, an iron pot and a kettle, a fireplace for the cold weather, a chimney for the smoke, a hanging shelf and a cupboard, a dog, and a horse. What more do you want? You draw off upon a bit of turf in a green lane or by the roadside, you hobble your old horse and turn him grazing, you light your fire upon the ashes of the last visitors, you cook your stew, and you wouldn't call the Emperor of France your father. But have a temper in the cart, flinging language and the hardest goods in stock at you, and where are you then? Put a name to your feelings.

My dog knew as well when she was on the turn as I did. Before she broke out, he would give a howl, and bolt. How he knew it, was a mystery to me, but the sure and certain knowledge of it would wake him up out of his soundest sleep, and he would give a howl, and bolt. At such times I wished I was him.

The worst of it was, we had a daughter born to us, and I love children with all my heart. When she was in her furies, she beat the child. This got to be so shocking as the child got to be four or five year old, that I have many a time gone on with my whip over my shoulder, at the old horse's head, sobbing and crying worse than ever little Sophy did. For how could I prevent it? Such a thing is not to be tried with such a temper—in a cart—without coming to fight. It's in the natural size and formation of a cart to bring it to a fight. And then the poor child got worse terrified than before, as well as worse hurt generally, and her mother made complaints to the next people we lighted on, and the word went round, "Here's a wretch of a Cheap Jack been a beating his wife."

Little Sophy was such a brave child! She grew to be quite devoted to her poor father, though he could do so little to help her. She had a wonderful quantity of shining dark hair, all curling natural about her. It is quite astonishing to me now, that I didn't go tearing mad when I used to see her run from her mother before the cart, and her mother catch her by this hair, and pull her down by it, and beat her.

Such a brave child I said she was. Ah! with reason.

"Don't you mind next time, father dear," she would whisper to me, with her little face still flushed, and her bright eyes still wet; "if I don't cry out, you may know I am not much hurt. And even if I do cry out, it will only be to get mother to let go and leave off." What I have seen the little spirit bear—for me—without crying out!

Yet in other respects her mother took great care of her. Her clothes were always clean and neat, and her mother was never tired of working at 'em. Such is the inconsistency in things. Our being down in the marsh country in unhealthy weather, I consider the cause of Sophy's taking bad low fever; but however she took it, once she got it she turned away from her mother for evermore, and nothing would persuade her to be touched by her mother's hand. She would shiver and say "No, no, no," when it was offered at, and would hide her face on my shoulder, and hold me tighter round the neck.

The Cheap Jack business had been worse than ever I had known it, what with one thing and what with another (and not least what with railroads, which will cut it all to pieces, I expect at last), and I was run dry of money. For which reason, one might at that period of little Sophy's being so bad, either we must have come to a dead-lock for victuals and drink, or I must have pitched the cart as I did.

I couldn't get the dear child to lie down or leave go of me, and indeed I hadn't the heart to try, so I stepped out on the footboard with her holding round my neck. They all set up a laugh when they see us, and one chuckle-headed Joskin (that I hated for it) made the bidding, "tuppence for her!"

"Now, you country boobies," says I, feeling as if my heart was a heavy weight at the end of a broken sash-line, "I give you notice that I am a going to charm the money out of your pockets, and to give you so much more than your money's worth that you'll only persuade yourselves to draw your Saturday night's wages ever again afterwards, by the hopes of meeting me to lay' em out with, which you never will, and why not? Because I've made my fortune by selling my goods on a large scale for seventy-five per cent less than I give for 'em, and I am consequently to be elevated to the House of Peers next week, by the title of the Duke of Cheap and Markis Jackaloorul. Now let's know what you want to-night, and you shall have it. But first of all, shall I tell you why I have got this little girl round my neck? You don't want to know? Then you shall. She belongs to the Fairies. She's a fortune-teller. She can tell me all about you in a whisper, and can put me up to whether you're a-going to buy a lot or leave it. Now do you want a saw? No, she says you don't, because you're too clumsy to use one. Else here's a saw which would be a lifelong blessing to a handy man, at four shillings, at three and six, at three, at two and six, at two, at eighteenpence. But none of you shall have it at any price, on account of your well-known awkwardness which would make it manslaughter. The same objection applies to this set of three planes which I won't let you have neither, so don't bid for 'em. Now I am a-going to ask her what you do want. (Then I whispered, "Your head burns so, that I am afraid it hurts you bad, my pet," and she answered, without opening her heavy eyes, "Just a little, father.") Oh! This little fortune-teller says it's a memorandum-book you want. Then why didn't you mention it? Here it is. Look at it. Two hundred superfine hot-pressed wire-wove pages—if you don't believe me, count 'em—ready ruled for your expenses, an everlastingly-pointed pencil to put 'em down with, a double-bladed penknife to scratch 'em out with, a book of printed tables to calculate your income with, and a camp-stool to sit down upon while you give your mind to it! Stop! And an umbrella to keep the moon off when you give your mind to it on a pitch dark night. Now I won't ask you how much for the lot, but how little? How little are you thinking of? Don't be ashamed to mention it, because my fortune-teller knows already. (Then making believe to whisper, I kissed her, and she kissed me.) Why, she says you're thinking of as little as three and threepence! I couldn't have believed it, even of you, unless she told me. Three and threepence! And a set of printed tables in the lot that'll calculate your income up to forty thousand a year! With an income of forty thousand a year grudge three and sixpence. Well then, I'll tell you my opinion. I so despise the threepence, that I'd sooner take three shillings. There. For three shillings, three shillings, three shillings! Gone Hand'em over to the lucky man."

As there had been no bid at all, everybody looked about and grinned at everybody, while I touched little Sophy's face and asked her if she felt faint or giddy. "Not very, father. It will soon be over." Then turning from the pretty patient eyes, which were opened now, and seeing nothing but grins across my lighted grease-pot, I went on again in my Cheap Jack style, "Where's the butcher?" (My sorrowful eye had just caught sight of a fat young butcher on the outside of the crowd.) She says the good luck is the butcher's. "Where is he?" Everybody handed on the blushing butcher to the front, and there was a roar, and the butcher felt himself obliged to put his hand in his pocket and take the lot. The party so picked out, in general, does feel obliged to take the lot—good four times out of six. Then we had another lot the counterpart of that one, and sold it six pence cheaper, which is always wery much enjoyed. Then we had the spectacles. It ain't a special profitable lot, but I put 'em on, and I see what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to take off the taxes, and I see what the sweetheart of the young woman in the shawl is doing at home, and I see what the Bishops has got for dinner and a deal more that seldom fails to fetch 'em up in their spirits; and the better their spirits, the better their bids. Then we had the ladies' lot—the teapot, tea caddy, glass sugar basin, half a dozen spoons, and caudle-cup—and all the time I was making similar excuses to give a look or two and say a word or two to my poor child. It was while the second ladies' lot was holding 'em enchanted that I felt her lift herself a little on my shoulder, to look across the dark street. "What troubles you, darling?" "Nothing troubles me, father. I am not at all troubled. But don't I see a pretty churchyard over there?" "Yes, my dear." "Kiss me twice, dear father, and lay me down to rest upon that churchyard grass so soft and green." I staggered back into the cart with her head dropped on my shoulder, and I says to her mother, "Quick. Shut the door! Don't let those laughing people see!" "What's the matter?" she cries. "O, woman, woman," I tells her, "you'll never catch my little Sophy by her hair again, for she has flown away from you!"

Maybe those were harder words than I meant 'em, but from that time forth my wife took to brooding, and would sit in the cart or walk beside it hours at a stretch, with her arms crossed and her eyes looking on the ground. When her furies took her (which was rather seldomer than before) they took her in a new way, and she banged herself about to that extent that I was forced to hold her. She got none the better for a little drink now and then, and through some years I used to wonder as I plodded along at the old horse's head whether there was many carts upon the road that held so much dreariness as mine, for all my being looked up to as the King of the Cheap Jacks. So sad our lives went on till one summer evening, when as we were coming into Exeter out of the further West of England, we saw a woman beating a child in a cruel manner, who screamed, "Don't beat me! O mother, mother, mother!" Then my wife stopped her ears and ran away like a wild thing, and next day she was found in the river.

Me and my dog were all the company left in the cart now, and the dog learned to give a short bark when they wouldn't bid, and to give another and a nod of his head when I asked him: "Who said half-a-crown? Are you the gentleman, sir, that offered half-a-crown?" He attained to an immense height of popularity, and I shall always believe taught himself entirely out of his own head to growl at any person in the crowd that bid as low as sixpence. But he got to be well on in years, and one night when I was convulsing York with the spectacles, he took a convulsion on his own account upon the very footboard by me, and it finished him.

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.
Board of Directors.
Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch. No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. 1s. 11⅝d
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d.
On demand .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts............... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0⅜d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 1⅝d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 1½d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 1⅜d. „
„ 1 .... 2s. 1¼d. „
On demand .... 2s. 1⅛d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0⅞d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LAC OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London... J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta... Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
Do. On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... } ¼ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... }
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0⅜d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „
12 „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).
Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 *Lacs, in* 20,000 *Shares, of Rs* 400 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.
Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain 4 per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „ „
„ „ 6 „ „ 8 „ „ „
until further notice.
Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.
The Association makes advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.
Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank; Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... . at 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
4 „ .. .. 2s. 1d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0⅞d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0⅝d. „
On Demand „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 *Shares of Rupees* 200 *each with power to increase to Rs.* 50,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 1d. „
Do. „ Demand ....
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „ ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0½d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,090 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 5th January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. „
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
Demand. do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅝d.
5 „ ... 1s. 11½d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11⅜d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11¼d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11⅛d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11⅛d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાઇના ને જાપાન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी बांक आफ हींदुस्थान, चीना, अँड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up............................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund........................ 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Four „ „ .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
One „ „ .... 2s. 11⅞d. „
On demand „ .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland and Ireland .... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe............ 1s. 11⅞d.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅝d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0⅜d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 *in* 20,000 *shares of Rs* 500 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China
The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.
1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.
2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.
3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.
The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.
Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 9 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
Bombay 31st January 1865, PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, *shares of Ten Pounds each.*
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH;
With power to increase.
OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP..........£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Demand .... at 1s. 11¾d. „
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMSISION, at R. Whitchelo's, Mount Road, Byculla—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, just arrived per mail steamer a case of QUININE, 1 ounce in Bottle, from HOWARDS & SONS, Stratford, near London. A Sample to be seen at our Office.
CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from MR. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860		....	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of.........			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents, DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.......................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq........................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq...................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq..................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq...........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.........................Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq......Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.......................London.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.................Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq........................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...London.
William Hind, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.....................Liverpool.
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This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

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LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.
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CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.
Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.
Rs. 10 each—Cash.
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FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

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CRYSTAL ICE STANDS, an elegant cut and engraved Ice Dish on a Stand, the lower part forming a reservoir to contain the liquid as the Ice Cream or Pudding dissolves, by which means much waste is prevented. They are equally useful for Block Ice. Price, Net Cash, Rs. 15, 20, and 25 each. SOUNDY & Co.
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A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.
A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.
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One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.
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One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.
And other Carriages.
ALSO JUST LANDED.
A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.
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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
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Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

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QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

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It is not affected by Climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
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For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
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NOTICE.—We beg to inform our constituents, and the public in general, that although we have given up the supply of English Newspapers and Periodicals from the end of 1865, we will still continue for some time longer to import new Books, and receive orders for any required from England by parties up-country, as usual.

We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those of our constituents who have responded to our call for payment of our accounts; and again to request those who still hold back to do so no longer, as we are desirous of closing business as early as possible.

From this date, it is particularly requested that all parties who have subscribed for English Papers, &c., to our successor, MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, will send their subscriptions *direct to him*, and not through us, as we have no connection with him in the matter.

The following new books, and new editions of old works, are now on sale at our rooms, for which orders, accompanied by cash, are solicited. When cash is sent with orders, ten per cent discount will be allowed, *or* the books will be sent free of postage to any part of India when they come under book post weight:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
1050 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
700 „ „ Jacconets.
600 „ „ T. Cloth.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A Transit Theodolite by "Street," in capital order, and *strongly recommended*—fitted in case with leather travelling cover, with stand complete. Cheap.
A ditto ditto by "Elliott."
A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
A few casks remaining.
A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.
A Dumpy Level complete with Stand, by Troughton and Son.
Ditto by Elliott Brothers.
Bombay, 30th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRSTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
300 pieces Grey Jacconets.
300 „ T. Cloths.
700 „ Grey Shirtings.
300 „ Chaderpots.
700 „ Madapollams.
300 „ Jacconets.
1 Case Colored Sarries.
1 „ Wallshades with Brackets.
2 „ Assorted Buttons and Studs.
3 „ Steel Engravings and Colored Prints in gilt frames.
4 „ Blocking.
10 „ Assorted Beads.
An assortment of Marble Vases in great variety.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
7 „ Grey Dhoties.
5 „ Do. 40 inches.
10 „ Do. 45 „
5 „ Do. Moogasady.
4 „ 7 R. Sarries.
21 Cotton Cleaners.
On account of Noora Mahomed:—
A lot of Powder Flasks and Cake-Baskets.
On account of Jussa Comma:—
A lot of Gun Caps.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co
Forbes Street, 29th January 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, the first purchaser:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being in Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 448, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, which premises were sold by the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee under an agreement entered into between the said parties, bearing date the 4th day of March 1865.—Whereby on the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, had bound himself to the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to complete the said purchase within two months from the date of the said agreement, but as this condition has not been fulfilled, the said premises will now be sold as above stated, on account and at the risk of the said purchaser, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee.

Condition of the sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 30th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several cases of handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in gilt frames, American Rocking Chairs, Walking Sticks, Stereoscopes, Boxes of Cheroots, &c., &c.
And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.
An Invoice of Japan Paper, Portfolio and Cash-boxes, with real Chubb's locks and duplicate keys of different sizes, also several Iron Treasury Chests, with Chubb's locks with duplicate keys.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.
THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogley, Parell Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., of E. W. WEST, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and ~~Forks, Cutlery, &c, Carved~~ Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glass Doored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Carpets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Bows and Arrows, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.
At 1 P. M.,
One old Shigram.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT THE EIGHT BUNGALOW, COLABA.
On THURSDAY next, the 1st February, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the Eight Bungalow, Colaba, the neat and modern household Furniture, &c., of LIEUT. SWINHOE, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Eggstands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, several Glassdoored Book Cases, Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Dumb Waiters, Capets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.
On FRIDAY next, the 2nd February, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at his residence, Cotton Villa, Chinchpoogley, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of FREDERICK ROBINSON, Esq.; the same consist of rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg-stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Tea Set, Dessert Knives and Forks, neatly carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Presses, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Bedsteads, Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense articles, &c.

In re Wittoba Crustnajee.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, and in re Wittoba Crustnajee:—"One Soap Machine at Mount Row, Mazagon, on the premises of Babajee Casinath.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000. ALSO
One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th January 1866.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

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